19: Assam G-S (1958) 1963 AR7 Khasi AR7

REPORT ON RURAL ECONOMIC SURVEY IN UNITED K. & J. HILLS.

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, ASSAM,
SHILLONG.

1963
PRINTED AT THE ASSAM GOVERNMENT PRESS
SHILLONG.

19: Assam G-5 (1958) 1963 AB7 Khasi AB7

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REPORT ON RURAL ECONOMIC SURVEY IN UNITED KHASI-JAINTIA HILLS.

CHAPTER I

Introduction

1.1 **Objective.**—Consequent upon restrictions on trade merging in the border marches after partition, the economic conditions of the people living in the border areas of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills district adjoining East Pakistan, suffered a serious set back. There was demand from the people all over the border areas for adequate relief as well as rehabilitation of their shattered economy. From time to time Government took up various relief measures but, for adopting a planned programme of relief and rehabilitation in an integrated and sustained manner, the need for a comprehensive economic survey of the district with special emphasis on the border areas, came to the forefront. Accordingly at the instance of Government of Assam, the Department of Economics and Statistics addressed itself to the task of launching an economic survey in the district.

The programme consisted of an intensive study of the conditions in selected villages and was designed to meet the following objectives:— (i) To obtain a broad picture of the rural economic conditions in the district and in particular, to provide factual data on the various aspects of agriculture and farm economics, *e.g.*, land tenure, size and distribution of agricultural holdings and farms, fragmentation, income and expenditure, indebtedness and the like. Data should be collected also on the occupations and industries which play subsidiary roles in the economy of the district. (ii) Special emphasis need be given on border areas, in order to bring to light the measure of suffering of the border people as a result of partition and to suggest various long and short term measures for ameliorating the condition of the border people. (iii) The survey should adequately cover the Community Development areas also in order that it becomes possible to make an assessment of the impact of the community development programmes on the socio-economic life of the people in these areas.

1.2 **Coverage and Period.**—The field work of the survey was started on 23rd February, 1958 and was completed by the middle of July, 1958 thus requiring nearly four and a half months.

1.3 **Design of the Survey.**—For a study of border economy a purposive selection of ten villages in the border area, which were known to be important from the point of view of production and distribution trade in pre-partition days was made. Similarly for Project area a total of eight villages two from each of the four blocks in the district where intensive development programmes were taken up, were selected. These villages were selected by the Project Officers themselves. Apart from these, a random sample of ten villages from all over the district were taken. Thus a total of 28 villages all over district—10 from border area, 8 from project area and 10 from general sample were selected for

Investigation. The sample size of ten villages only out of a total 1,007 villages in the general areas of the district is indeed, very small, which nevertheless had to be restricted to commensurate with the availability of time and field staff at our disposal and in consideration of the difficulty of conducting field work in the remote interiors of a hill district, where communication facilities lack so badly.

1.6 Plan of Investigation.—Plan of investigation may be considered as consisting of two parts viz.—

(1) The general investigation was confined mainly to the border area. This consisted in holding meeting of villagers in the selected villages, discussing the various important problems facing them and recording their suggestions for improving their lot. Apart from meeting the villagers, problems were also discussed with the important people of the locality.

Schedules—Schedule I.—This schedule was meant for collection of village statistics relating to various facilities offered by the village, namely—communication, health, sanitation, education, marketing, cottage industries and the like.

Schedule II.—This was the most important schedule for collection of information on the economic aspect of the families. This was canvassed to all the families of the selected villages. The more important item on which information were collected through this schedule were :—

Block V: Demographic particulars of household, occupational and employment patterns.

Block VI: Household indebtedness.

Block VII: Land-holding and farm.

Block VIII & IX: Implements and Livestock.

Block X & XI: Household extendiness.

Block XII: Receipts and disbursement of the household.

Schedule III—Listing of household and occupation.

Special Schedule.—This was canvassed to all the households of the villages selected from Community Project areas. This was intended to collect information on adoption by households of various improved agricultural practices advocated through the Community Development programme and for assessment of the extent of public participation and co-operation in developmental works. Information was also collected on agricultural endeavors received by households.

1.5 Method of collection of data and field organisation.—For the collection of data personal interview method was adopted. Actual investigation in the villages was done by Inspectors and Primary Investigators of the Department of Economics and Statistics. The District Statistical Officer was put directly in-charge of the investigation. He maintained general supervision, direction and control of their day-to-day work. The officers from headquarters also exercised overall supervision and inspection. Before starting the actual field work, the Director of Statistics, apart from personally visiting the border areas and selecting the villages for investigation in consultation with knowledgeable people of the locality, addressed letters to the District Council for rendering all necessary help who in turn instructed all the Members of the District Council and village Sirdars to extend their co-operation to the field staff. We take the opportunity of recording here our deep appreciation of the valuable help we received from various officials and non-officials in the conduct of the survey.

It is obvious that the success of such a survey under specially difficult situations faced in the inaccessible and backward hilly areas, entirely depends on the intellectual honesty and technical efficiency of the field staff as well as on their ability to call up the required extent of co-operation from all concerned. Though we could reasonably claim a high standard as regards the former category of requirement, the latter nevertheless presented itself as a tremendously difficult task as, the villagers—almost free from any tax or other obligation to the government—could not but receive this work with feelings of suspicion and started in it a device to levy some taxes or other by the government, in as much as it did involve some questions relating to land, income and expenditure, etc. It cost us a large measure of effort to keep the fund of suspicion at bay. We had to hold offerings in each village and devote considerable time to convince the people that this was in no way connected with any taxation measure.

1.6 Interim Report.—In view of the urgency of the border problem, particularly the setting up of Border Rehabilitation Committee for suggesting ways and means for rehabilitation of the border economy, we hastened to submit an interim report on border economy to the [illegible] on the basis of investigation completed only in five border villages in April, 1958.

CHAPTER II

General Features of the District

128 2.1 In this chapter a brief note on the geography, population and economy of the district is given in order to provide a perspective and make the report self contained.

129 2.2 Relief.—The whole of the district is composed of hill ranges. On the northern and western border these hills take the form of parallel ranges which run for the most part north and south and have a general height of one to three thousand feet. None of the hills in the central and southern portions of the district has anything really or precipitous about them. Their sides are covered with short grass and from one direction or another, they can generally be accounted by a man on horseback. There is a high plateau in the centre of the district, the general level of which is not much below 6000 feet though it decreases in height towards east and west.

2.3 Rivers.—The high plateau that occupies the centre of the district is the watershed of the hills. The following are the principal rivers. On the west there is the Jaldhaka or Kynshi river, further east come the Um Manda and the Bogapani which fall into the Surma. The Umngot or Mahabhali, known as the Pylon Gang in the plains of Sylhet, forms for a considerable distance the boundary of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. On the north the principal rivers are Kaichi, the Dhanu and Umiam. Further west comes the Umkhen, Um Myntang and the Myntang. All these rivers possess the characteristics usually associated with hill streams. The beds are rocky and gravelly, the currents swift and after heavy rains even small streams come down in spate. The rivers of the district are not used for traffic to any appreciable extent.

135 2.4 Minerals.—The Geological products of economic value are lime and coal. From the earliest days of British rule, the lime quarries of Khasi Hills formed one of the principal attractions of Sylhet, drawing a large number of Europeans to that district. The lime quarries are situated all along the southern face of the hills. Coal is found both in the cretaceous and nummulitic formations. The largest deposits of nummulitic coal are found at Cherrapunjee, Laitryngew, Mawsynram, Jowai, Sutnga, Mawphlang, Mawsynram, Lalabung and Nongpoh. Cretaceous coal is found in Mookhlikar, Borsora, Wapung Lankyrow and in the Langrin field.

137 2.5 Forests.—The district exhibits a varied flora reflecting the variations in the physical features, configuration of the ground, edaphic factors and climatic gradient. In the pine zone covering area between 3000-4000' elevation are found the pines, birch, alnus, oak, beech, etc. The evergreen hardwood zone, which forms belt along the foothills contains useful hardwood species of which the most important species are sal, sadar, chum, chap, gamari, etc. The dry grass belt covering the lower zones roughly between 500'-2000' elevation from the level ground for grazing.

Until now the main sources of forest revenue in the district are timber, firewood, lac, bay leaf and elephants. 13

2. Agriculture.—The greater proportion of population of the district work on agriculture. The staple crops raised in the district are wet and dry rice, various kinds of millets, maize, potatoes, pineapples, oranges, arecanut, betel-leaf and bay leaf. To a smaller extent they grow in the gardens round their houses vegetables, pulses and occasionally sugarcane. 24

2.1 **The main crops : Rice.**—While wet rice is grown in the valleys with which the hills are intersected, dry rice is grown on the hill sides. Highland rice is seldom grown twice running on the same spot for after one crop the soil is exhausted and a fallow period of four to five years is usually allowed. Jowai subdivision is predominantly a wet rice producing area. In Shillong subdivision main wet rice pockets are the Khoi area stretching upto the sung valley and the northern portion of the plateau, the Mylliem state, the south-western portion of the district and the southern plain portion of the district adjoining East Pakistan. Dry rice is grown more or less through out the district. While Jowai subdivision can claim self sufficiency in rice, Shillong subdivision is a deficit area and the people in this subdivision particularly those in the southern portion (border area) of the district have to depend on supplies from outside. Though there is no reliable statistics of the area under rice, a rough estimate is given elsewhere in the land utilisation table. 243

Maize and millet.—The two important food crops of the district grown more or less throughout the district.

Potatoes are extensively grown in the higher slopes and in the lower land which are well drained. Generally two crops of potatoes are raised annually in the district. In respect of production and export of potato this district occupies the topmost position in the State of Assam. 244

Oranges, betel leaf and arecanut are most extensively grown in the southern base of the hills, *i.e.* all over the border areas. Oranges are also grown in Borsillat areas, in the northern portion of the district. Orange and betelnut plantations extend from the foot of the hills to a height of about 1500 feet and are carried up the ravines which score the southern face of the high plateau. The district is an important producer of Bay-leaf which is abundantly found in the border areas of the district. Other valuable cash crops of the district are black pepper, turmeric, chillies, ginger, pineapple and various other fruits. 245

2.2 **Agricultural seasons.**—For wet rice, the lands which are naturally irrigated by virtue of their very location, are ploughed or hoed by about the middle of February and seed sown in May or June. Harvesting takes place in October and November. For dry rice, the land is hoed by about the middle of September, the solds are collected into little heaps and burnt and by February the land is again hoed up and the seed sown in April - May. Harvesting goes 243

243 on from October to December. For millets the seed is sown in April-May and reaped about six months later. Maize is usually sown in
244 April-May and ripens in August-September. For potato, generally three crops are raised in the district; the first is sown in December-January and harvested in April-May, the second is sown in February-March and is gathered in June-July and the third is sown in July-August and is harvested in November-December.

245 For oranges and betelnut the orchards are cleared of weeds twice a year. Harvesting of orange takes place from October to January. Betelnut ripens at the beginning of the year and are collected between February and May.

241 **2.6.3 Agricultural implements.**—The usual agricultural implements are a hoe, a sickle, three or four kinds of dous, a harrow, a crowbar which is used for the construction of irrigation channels, 'sieves' and winnowing baskets. Bullock drawn plough is used in wet paddy cultivation in parts of Jowai subdivision and in Bhoi area and resembles the one in use in the plains of the State.

2. 6. 4. **General cultural practices.**—The cultivators mostly adhere to their indigenous practices of cultivation. Rotation of crops is not widely used. Cultivation of rice is usually done by broadcasting the seeds though transplanting is also in vogue in some areas. Mixed cropping is widely practised. Cultivation by making terraces in the hill slopes is gaining popularity in the district.

433 **2.7 Cottage Industries.**—Cottage Industries, it appears, have not
326 found very great favour among the people of the district. A few
[323] families here and there manufacture iron implements, earthenware,
[282] pottery, baskets, mats and jewellery. In striking contrast with other
[306] districts weaving of cotton clothes is rare among the Khasis. The
[286] Mikirs in Bhoi area and in areas adjoining North Cachar and Mikir
[171] Hills practice it only for their domestic consumption. At present, the
[654] Government is trying to popularise weaving in the district and this
[231] has been welcomed by the Khasis. Among other cottage industries production of eri cocoon in the northern part of the district adjoining Kamrup district and bee keeping throughout the district are worth mentioning.

142 **2.8 The People.**—The Khasis and Jaintias are a short sturdy
147 race distinct from the neighbouring hill tribes. By nature they are
441 hardy and laborious and in respect of manual labour, they are, free
563 from any inhibition. Side by side with the Khasis live the Mikirs, Gurus and Nepalis who form respectively 7.32 percent, 3.38 percent and 2.27 per cent of the total rural population. Besides, there are plains people who are mainly concentrated in the town of Shillong. In the marketing centres of the border area there are a large number of Bengali Hindus who dominate the bulk of the trade in the border areas.

241 **2.9 Occupation.**—The greater portion of the population of the
[432] district subsists on cultivation. More than 75 percent of the rural
[461] households are predominantly agricultural. The industrious Khasi agriculturists males and females have a high regard for hard labour

and even the well to do even do not feel anything to wait a labourer in other's farms. It is almost customary among the agriculturists to work in other's farms on wage basis, when agricultural operation in one's own farm are over. This is probably an outcome of the difficult transport situation. Among the non-agriculturists and those who follow agriculture as subsidiary occupation, a large number are porters and labourers engaged in jobs like transporting of goods from place to place, collection of [illegible], sand, [illegible]. Collection of forests of the district also offer employment to a good number of people. Since the taking up of road programme under the plan, a large number of people are getting employment in construction of roads, etc. It is heartening to note that for construction of roads, use for all kinds of works demanding unskilled labourers, the district locally supplies the whole labour force. People in the various local points of the district, particularly those living in higher hills are mainly engaged in trade. The Kharas are indefatigable traders and [illegible] still to keep almost the whole of the small trade in the district in their own hands. A small proportion of the people are engaged in cottage industries such as [illegible] cutting, brick making, tree keeping, blacksmiths, [illegible] and [illegible] works, etc.

The number of persons returned in the 1961 census under each of the eight main livelihood classes for the rural tract of the district was as follows.

TABLE 1

Number of Persons (Source 1961 Census)

Class	Male	Female	Total	P.C.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Agricultural classes—				
1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Cultivating labourers and their dependents.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Subtotal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. Non-agricultural classes—				
1. Production other than cultivation.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Transport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Other services and miscellaneous sources.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Subtotal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] 3.11 **Labour and Wages.** It has already been mentioned above that a large number of people subsist on labour—agricultural as well as non-agricultural. Owners of big orchards employ labourers for clearing of their orchards twice or thrice a year, ploughing and manuring to produce to crop. Fields cultivated with large farms require labourers for ploughing and hoeing of fields, sowing, harvesting and threshing of paddy. It should be mentioned that due to the peculiar agricultural practice prevalent in the district, the input of labour cost for paddy cultivation is higher than that in any of the other districts of the State, which compare unfavourably to the labour cost for small paddy fields. In the case of cash crops, wages are usually paid in cash and for food crops it is paid in cash and kind more usually in kind. Wage rates for males and females are different which generally vary from Rs.0.50 to 1.25 for males and Rs.0.25 to Rs.0.50 for females.

There are however, numerous instances of engaging agricultural labourers at the rate of Rs.0.50 per day. During the busiest months the cultivators farmers advance loans to the poorer section of the people on condition that repayment will have to be made by rendering labour on wage basis at the rate of Rs.0.50 per day in the cultivators farms whenever their services are demanded. Thus whenever their services are demanded the poor people have to work in cultivator's farm even at the cost of ruining their own cultivation.

There are other instances where the labourers are paid less than usual wages. In some villages where there is density of work of the agricultural labourers gather together at some specified place early in the morning. The cultivators farmers go there and through bargaining manage to reg ge the number of hands they want at very low rates. Similar letting down of wages of non-agricultural labourers is also prevalent whenever demand for labour is very low.

Land utilisation and cropping

[illegible] 3.12 **Land census system.**—The district of Dakshin Kanara is not cadastrally surveyed and so far as land census is concerned, there is no road uniform or regular system work the same, with the exception of those lands under the control of the State Forest Department and the Land Tribunal Council. There are different kinds of land under different systems though for obvious reasons no reliable statistics can be gathered in respect of them. As far as land census system is concerned, there subdivisions in completely different from Shiling subdivisions. However, land in the whole district can be broadly placed under the following categories:

[illegible] 1. **Ryotwari or Private land.**—They are private land belonging to certain class or families but not to an individual according to Ryotwari system. Under Ryotwari system the Revenue Council has got any private land there exists the ryotwari patta to work any dispute that may arise [illegible] any piece of land. The only connection is with the Land Revenue Department in respect of private personal lands who collect royalty from the produce of these lands if they are used for purpose of

lands. Rajas are mostly found in the higher hills region—the area [illegible] [illegible] of the district covering the lower and [illegible] constitute a major portion of the total area of land in Hillang subdivision. In Jowai subdivision private lands are very small in area, only 1,[illegible] acres in total and they are known as 'Raing'.

(i) **Raj Lands.**—They are lands belonging to subjects. It can be said to be a common property which everybody has a right to use of course with necessary permission from 'Village Raj' in respect of Raj lands under the village or from Syiem in respect of Raj lands under the Syiem. In case of Raj lands the land continues to be in possession of one as long as he cultivates them, but as soon as he leaves cultivation it reverts back to the Raj. The land which is known in the official work as unclassed State forests is also Raj land but is under the control of the District Council.

Raj lands are found every where in the district though the major portion is found in Khasi area and in his area the purpose of cultivation permission is given to any Khasi from any part of the district, while elsewhere in the district, this is confined to the local people only.

(ii) **Land under Zamindars.**—In War area in both subdivisions here are some big land holders who are locally known as zamindars. There is no record of the number of such zamindars nor the extent of land held by them. These lands provide suitable sites for cultivation of suitable soil, crops like betelnut, oranges, betelleaf, tapioca and other crops. The party landlords are not at all powerful nor it is necessary to enclose the estate. Generally, the landlord leases out of his land as long were taxes and the rest is either land in use or in land and the rate varies according to the fertility of the soil and other convenience from all points of view. On the average the rent per year is 10% of the produce in case of landlord. Rs. [illegible] per acre of land per annum (usually 5 to 6 years) in case of landlord cultivation and for non public cultivation if the land is very fertile the produce is shared in the ratio 50:50 otherwise 1:3 between the landlord and the tenants. For other crops, generally the rent is negligible or nil.

(iii) Surplus lands under the above main three categories there are also lands which are under control and management of the State Forest Department and the District Council of United K.J.H. Hills.

(a) **Forest reserve under Assam Forest Regulation VII, 1891.**—There are forests belonging to Government under the control of the State Forest Department. These are five numbers in total, three of them are in Hillang subdivision covering a total area [illegible] acres and two in Jowai subdivision covering an area of [illegible] acres. The total area is [illegible] acres, i.e., [illegible] sq. miles.

(b) **Forest reserve under executive orders of Government.**—These forest are also under the control of the same Department reserved for the purpose of beautification, etc. There are only five of them within the Hillang subdivision and around the town of Hillang. The total area covered is [illegible] acres only, i.e., about [illegible] sq. miles.

(i) **Green Blocks**.—These green forests are private forest but preserved and managed by the Department for the purpose of ensuring the source of water supply, etc., for the town of Shillong. They are five in number covering a total area of [illegible] sq. miles and located around the town of Shillong itself.

(ii) **Private protected Forests**.—There are private forests protected by the State Government for the growth of forests, but the owner can use them provided permission is given by the Deputy Commissioner. There are 18 numbers of them scattered here and there throughout the whole of Shillong subdivision only and covering an area of more than [illegible] sq. miles.

V. In Jowai subdivision there are four blocks of land covering a total area of [illegible] sq. miles reserved for sports and games. They are under the control of the State Revenue Department.

VI. **Raj lands of unclassed State Protected Forests**.—This includes the Raj lands under the District Council mentioned in item 3 above. These forests were formerly under the control of the State Forest Department but are now transferred to the District Council. They are scattered throughout the whole of the district and cover an area of more than [illegible] sq. miles. There are altogether 32 numbers of such forests, 30 of them with an area of more than [illegible] sq. miles and one in Shillong subdivision and 32 numbers with an area of [illegible] sq. miles are in Jowai subdivision.

[illegible] **Revenue collected by the District Council (Land Revenue System)**.—(a) In Jowai subdivision all the Raj lands mentioned in item 3 above which have been brought under cut partly cultivation are subjected to payment of annual revenue. The revenue is fixed according to the fertility of the soil. There are three classes—class I full lands, class II half lands and class III half lands, and the revenue varies according to these three classes of lands from Rs. [illegible] to Rs. [illegible] per bigha per year. There are altogether [illegible] plots covering a total area of [illegible] acres. No such revenue rates in Shillong subdivision.

(b) In both subdivisions there are also lands under special settlement accompanied by revenue.

Shillong subdivision.—No annual revenue is collected for the building site only from Sutnelyam village, where there are [illegible] buildings covering a total area of [illegible] acres with a total revenue of Rs. [illegible] per year.

Some pieces of land in Sarchar said by the United Fruit Company covering a total area of [illegible] acres. The revenue collected per year is Rs. [illegible]. A revenue of Rs. [illegible] only per year is collected from real building sites at Nongpo-h station whose area is [illegible] sq. ft.

Jowai subdivision.—An area of [illegible] acres of land in Lalmalong and Sangsiar Dolomite and under orange cultivation is also subjected to payment of annual revenue of Rs. [illegible].

11

There is another [illegible] acres of land in Palaeoform in the India Palaeoform Border which is under the plantation-tree proportion period [illegible] portions this area has fallen into India. But as present though the plantation is still carried on, the revenue has never been collected [illegible] all about the company has given to Palaeoform.

There are also in Jowai subdivision [illegible] members of building land sites, mostly based on [illegible] individuals and institutions. They include building for churches, schools, hospitals and training classes, etc. The total area [illegible] per year. The period of the lease varies from one plot to another.

A part from land revenue, all the houses in Jowai subdivision are subjected to assessment. The rate is fixed at [illegible] per year according to the economic condition of the village. In Shillong subdivision only [illegible] which were formerly known as British Cantonment have to pay house tax.

[illegible] **Land Utilisation.**—The following table gives the area under important crops.

TABLE I

Winter rice	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	acres.
Maize	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	"
Other cereals	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	"
Potato	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	"
Chillies	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	"
Sweet potato	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	"
Linseed	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	"
Cotton	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	"
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	"
Arrowroot	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	"
Oranges	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	"
Sandalled	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	
		Total	...	...	[illegible]	acres.

CHAPTER III

The Border Area

3.1 **Definition of Border Area.**—The term 'border area' although very frequently used does not refer to any well demarcated area. It was, therefore, decided after a joint discussion between the Director of Statistics with the Deputy Commissioner of the district and Subdivisional Officer, Jowai, that area within 20 miles of the India-Pak border line would be considered as the 'border area' for the purpose of the present survey. The list of the villages falling in the area was supplied by the Deputy Commissioner and the Subdivisional Officer.

3.2 **Conditions of the Border Area before partition.**—The border area under review thus comprised of the southern slopes of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and a narrow strip of plains adjoining the southern slopes running along the Pakistan border. The area extends between only over a length of about 120 miles, roughly from Mahadeb on the east to Sonapur on the west thus covering an area of 2,800 sq. miles approximately, comprising of 600 villages inhabited by population of 70 thousands.

3.3 During the harvest and early rainy plantations the slopes are utilized for the production of valuable cash crops on massive scale. These slopes provide suitable soil and climate for the production crops like arecanut, singpha, betelnut, oranges, pineapples and other fruits. On account of rich profits which such plantations give to the cultivators these slopes were more densely inhabited and intensively cultivated than would appear possible from the topography of the area. Even the most inaccessible spots in the slopes has been converted into rich orchards, otherwise the produce was carried by headloads over steep gradients for several miles. Due to steep gradients little other use, except some farming here and there, could be made of this area.

3.4 Because of the very topography, this land had no natural connection with Sylhet district now forming part of East Pakistan. From man immemorial the area had a flourishing trade with Sylhet district. It was a venous trade. The cash crops found super known in the markets of Sylhet, from where in turn the people in the border area obtained supplies of rice, fish, vegetables and other necessities of daily life. This in generation days that enjoyed a very prosperous and also that economy. The cash heritage in the border area villages which are now forming area, bear eloquent testimony to the past prosperous of the border economy.

3.5 With the partition of the country in 1947, trade with the plains of Sylhet, now forming part of East Pakistan, was removed. As a result the whole economy of this region was completely disrupted and the commerce which was flourished with activity and abundance was overshadowed with sorrow, poverty and despair. All the cash crop marketing of the border people for the market in East Pakistan area. For want of communication facilities the produce could not be

transported to other parts of Indian Union. The prices of some of the [illegible] crops recorded a disproportionate fall [illegible] before. The price of orange which ruled at Rs. [illegible] to Rs. [illegible] per hut ([illegible] [illegible]) tumbled down to Rs. [illegible] to Rs. [illegible] per hut, that of [illegible] [illegible] which used to sell at Rs. [illegible] to Rs. [illegible] per hut ([illegible] [illegible]) [illegible] down to Rs. [illegible] to Rs. [illegible] per hut. Tropaffs and other fruits [illegible] equally. The [illegible] of all was that even at this rock bottom price the produce was not lifted. The following figures quoted from the [illegible] submitted to the Prime Minister by the Boulder People's Association which are claimed to have been collected from individual growers are indicative of the extent to which the border trade suffered after partition.

TABLE [illegible]

Annual export from United Khasi & Jaintia Hills to East Bengal before and after partition

(In thousand mds.)

Name	Pre-partition export	Post-partition export				
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1. Orange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Patna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Tropaffs	[illegible]	[illegible]				
4. Vegetables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. Arecanuts	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...
6. Pipal	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
7. Breakfasts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. [illegible]		...	...	...	...	...
9. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11. Lawsonia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The difficulty of [illegible] adequate supply of foodgrains and other [illegible] of daily life posed a serious problem. Due to communication [illegible] for adequate supply of these commodities from other parts of Indian Union could not be made. The supply from

East Pakistan to which the people in the border areas were entitled in the strength of various trade agreements of the Government of India with the authorities in Pakistan, were also secure. The situation was still more aggravated due to the stringent measures adopted by authorities in Pakistan, on the plea of prevention of smuggling, in December, 1951 when the entire border trade virtually came to a standstill.

This chain in border economy has resulted in widespread unemployment among the border people. There being no market for the produce, the owners ceased to take proper care of their orchards and plantations. As a result thousands of labourers who were employed in the orchards were thrown out of employment. Similar was the condition of those who were employed in the transportation of various commodities such as merchandise of trade etc. A large section of the people engaged in collection of limestone were also rendered unemployed with the set back received by the trade in limestone with East Pakistan. Due to stoppage of trans-border trade, petty traders engaged in distributive trade, also suffered.

Many of the border people possessing paddy lands and orchards in areas that are located in Pakistan had to abandon them. The following table will show the amount of land lying in Pakistan belonging to the farmer in the selected villages of border area :—

TABLE A-3

Name of village	Area of land lost through partition		
	No. of families who possessed land in Pakistan	Area (acres)	Average per family (acres)
1. Dungri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. [illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
6. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. [illegible]	[illegible]	—	—

A few families who did not have any landed interest on this side of the border were reported to have migrated to Pakistan. Most of the families are even now paying due to East Pakistan authorities even though they are not getting any returns because they do not want to lose their right on land.

13 **Measures so far taken.**—Since 1947, there has been constant demand from border people for relief and rehabilitation. Government undertook various measures to alleviate their difficulties. Government's attention to border problem has however, not been adequate. The common feeling of border people was that whenever the border problem deteriorated due to some adverse measures adopted by East Pakistan authorities more attention was attracted, on the other hand, when the situation eased comparatively the Government's vigilance also slackened.

The various measures so far adopted by Government in border area, have been fully discussed and commented upon by the Border Rehabilitation Committee. These need no repetition here. But a few points emerging from the grievances put forward by the villagers during our investigation are noted below.

On the question of the schemes linked up with the issue of diversification of agriculture in border area, a large section of the border people skilled in the maintenance and operation of orchards are opposed to the idea of a complete switch over from cash crops to food crops in the cultivation of which they have no adequate experience. Moreover, there is the problem of getting adequate land in the vicinity for wet paddy cultivation. Indeed, having lost the market for some of the cash crops, some cultivators are trying to increase cultivation of paddy and other valuable crops on their own initiative wherever suitable land is available. But the problem of getting adequate funds for reclamation and improvement of land has stood as a serious handicap to them. Financial assistance to the needy and willing cultivators for reclamation works and taking up of more minor irrigation projects is very necessary.

As regards Government loans granted to cultivators, people complained that apart from being inadequate they are often untimely. As a result the people, needy as they are, utilise the amount for meeting their day to day consumption expenses.

There have been complaints that various improved seeds supplied by Government are of very inferior quality leading to waste of time and money of the poor people. The Department of Agriculture should not only check the quality of the seeds before issue but should also see that the seed are properly used by inexperienced cultivators who are newly taking up cultivation of these crops.

With the opening up of a few vital P. W. D. Roads transport of border products to Shillong and other places has greatly been facilitated but the problem of transporting them from remote interiors to the various local points on P. W. D. roads still remains unsolved. While during winter season these places may be negotiated by a man on foot up and down the steep gradients, during rainy seasons these tracks become slippery, the streams and rivulets are over-flooded and it becomes impossible for a man to cross them, thus isolating the villages from each other leading to a cure of trade and all other activities between villages. Properly planned two relief schemes for construction of feeder roads and bridges linking up these villages, will, apart from giving some works to the people alleviate much of the difficulties of transportation of agricultural produce.

485 Regarding supply of foodgrains through fair price shops, the position
659 appeared to be unsatisfactory. Complaints were heard from some villagers coming from the interior villages that they were rarely get rice from fair price shops, which are usually allotted to bigger villages, sometimes too far from the villages vagged to it. Even the people of the villages where there were fair price shops, complained that the supply of rice to these shops was inadequate and the price also was very high which in some cases was even as high as Rs. 8/00 per maund.

184 In a majority of the villages investigated, water supply and medical
314 facilities were not satisfactory. Malaria, dysentery and other bowel diseases are common in this area.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Annex C-3 (1958) 1963 607 Chart 607

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CHAPTER IV

Results of the survey

[illegible] Distribution of sample-wells has already been mentioned in Chapter 2 that purposive selection of ten villages from Bentley area, eight villages from the Bright area and a random selection of ten villages from the general area, were made for intensive investigation.

It is not our intention to detail this Chapter on the specific needs of individual villages. Some common salient features of the villages relating to the situation of the villages, diseases occurring there and medicine, communication, educational and medical facilities obtainable in these villages are briefly described below for the purpose of giving inefficiency into the condition of the sample villages.

The following table shows the geographic distribution of the sample villages, their location by thana and subdivision and the number of families inhabiting each village at the time of the survey.

TABLE B-1

Sample villages in United N. & J. Mills and their locations

Group	Name of village	Thana	Subdivision	No. of families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
[illegible]	1. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	4. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	5. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	6. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	7. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	8. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	9. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	10. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Group (a)	Name of village (b)	Type (c)	Subdivision (d)	No. of Families (e)
Project area —	11. Rongdo	Jowai	Jowai	[illegible]
	12. Kohlia	Dhaki	Do	[illegible]
	13. Mawiro	Jowai	Do	[illegible]
	14. Nartung	Jowai	Do	[illegible]
	15. Kamang	Nongpoh	Shillong	[illegible]
	16. Umdor	Do	Do	[illegible]
	17. Pamarkhash	Do	Do	[illegible]
	18. Mawphanrao	Shillong	Do	[illegible]
Control area —	19. Sapaola	Jowai	Jowai	[illegible]
	20. Lawrikiang	Do	Do	[illegible]
	21. Mawkyrhillan	Do	Do	[illegible]
	22. Jingjiar	Shillong	Shillong	[illegible]
	23. Dasaro	Do	Shillong	[illegible]
	24. Mawhili	Do	Do	[illegible]
	25. Mawlaiong	Do	Do	[illegible]
	26. Aaik	Do	Do	[illegible]
	27. Jowai	Nongpoh	Do	[illegible]
	28. Kyrhah	Do	Do	[illegible]
		Total =		[illegible]

[illegible] 6.5 Natural calamities.—The villages are free from severe natural calamities like flood, erosion, overlapping and the like. Excessive rain has reached the higher lands below near Cherapunjee, Mawsmaw, [illegible]. During the monsoon also heavy rains, the small streams and streams [illegible] to spare delineating communication from village to village which cause much inconvenience to the people in carrying on trade, marketing and other day to day activities.

4.3 Incidence of diseases and medical facilities: 164

TABLE B-2

Incidence of diseases

Name of disease ...	No. of villages reporting incidence of disease: Border area ...	Project area ...	General area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a) Malaria ...	9	8	0
(b) Dysentery ...	8	7	0
(c) Pox ...	7	7	0
(d) Kala-azar ...	1	0	0
(e) Leprosy ...	0	1	0
(f) Tuberculosis ...	1	0	0
(g) Pneumonia ...	1	0	0

N.B.—Number of villages surveyed—10 in border area, 8 in Project area and 10 in General area.

As the above table shows malaria and dysentery were of common occurrence. The strange of malaria was, however, reported to be more severe in the border areas, the hill slopes of which provided suitable breeding ground for mosquitos. Next to malaria, dysentery and other bowel diseases have widespread prevalence in the district. The high incidence of these as well as various skin diseases are mainly accounted for by a lack of good water supply. Leprosy and kala-azar were reported only from one village each (Syrhek and Shella respectively).

TABLE B-3

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Distribution of the villages according to distances from nearest dispensary, hospital, veterinary dispensary and nearest private licensees medical practitioner

	Within the village	Within 2 miles	Within 5 miles	Within 10 miles	Within 20 miles	Above 20 miles
Dispensary ...	1	1	2	7	0	0
Hospital	1	0	0	1	0	10
Veterinary dispensary	0	0	0	0	0	10
Private Medical Practitioner	0	0	2	2	2	0

[illegible]

The table above clearly shows that the medical facilities available to these villages are far from satisfactory. Only 6 villages out of 68 villages have a dispensary either located in the village or within a radius of few miles. Considering the lack of communication facilities and the hilly nature of the district even five miles is often too long a distance for a patient to go to the doctor or for a doctor to attend a patient. When the doctor has to move long distances the charges become too high. As a result the poor patients in case of serious illness have to approach unqualified medical men when one is available or otherwise to depend upon the mercy of God. Even for quinine and other cheap medicines one has to go to a dispensary or a private medical practitioner miles away. Especially the most disheartening fact is that the medical help provided by the people from Government dispensaries are not often timely and adequate due to non-availability of a doctor and inadequacy of stock of medicines.

[illegible] 1.8 **Sanitation.**—Though conditions of housing, sanitation, etc., of the villages are described in village notes in the appendix, it will be perhaps to make some general observations on the point. Unlike other hill tribes, the Khasis usually their house sites on the hill slopes and level lands by the side of the hills as a protection from winds. From the fact that the villages are situated in the slopes one might be tempted to think that the sanitary and drainage system of the villages should be quite satisfactory. But in fact it is otherwise in many cases particularly in the case of big villages where too many families huddle up constructing their houses very close to each other thus practically converting the village into a slum. Many of the villages, due to their very location in green surrounded by thick jungle do not get sufficient sunlight and as a result always remain damp, facilitating frequent incidence of cold and influenza. People remove the cut of nature in jungle and bushes in and around the villages. Many of the villages are built on level lands full of swamps, and soil full weeds, pools which provide good breeding place for mosquitoes. Cowsheds and pig sties are built close to the residential quarters which make the villages all the more dirty. Indeed, there are villages enjoying excellent sanitation and health but in majority of the villages there remains a lot to be done for improving the sanitary, drainage system, for educating the people to make their villages more hygienic. From the Government side also, elaborate measures should be adopted to combat and eradicate malaria which is still causing havoc in the district. Similarly, drinking water supply schemes should receive a high priority in a programme of development.

[illegible] 1.9 **Housing.**—Majority of the houses in the interior areas are made of thatch and bamboo with wooden planking or stone or earthen floor. Walls are plastered with mud. In higher altitudes houses are fairly roofed generally as a protection against wind and heavy rain. Some of these houses seem the shape of a half-turned saucer. They generally have [illegible] opening through the main door, though some of them have another in their rear side. They generally contain only one small room. One who is not used to such unclean surroundings from the outside, especially when there are lots of them, could feel uncomfortable. Houses of the well-to-do people particularly those on the road side, are built in the modern style with C.I. roofing, stone floor, and plastered, whitewashed

19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] of timber or stone wall with plenty of doors and windows. [illegible] of most of the [illegible] villages were well constructed after [illegible] facilities, but were in satisfactory condition for want of proper repair and [illegible].

4.4 **Educational facilities.**—The following table shows the [illegible] of educational facilities enjoyed by the villages under enquiry.

TABLE B-4

Villages within a radius of 1½ miles	No. of villages having the nearest school				
	L. P.	M. S.	H. S.	[illegible]	Vocational school
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	10	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
more than 20 ...	0	0	0	0	0

The above table reveals that out of a total of [illegible] villages, [illegible] villages have got a Lower Primary school located within the village, 1 have got within a radius of 1 miles and 0 within a radius of 2 miles. Out of the [illegible] villages under general area selected at random from the district, only 0 villages have got a Lower Primary school within the village, and 1 villages within 1 miles of the village. In regard of secondary education the position is far from being satisfactory as the above table will reveal.

The number of pupils on the roll of the [illegible] Lower Primary and [illegible] schools located in the [illegible] villages was [illegible]. Thus the average number of pupils on roll per village was [illegible] while the average number of families per village was [illegible]. The poverty of the villagers is the main reason for this [illegible]. Many parents would rather [illegible] children to do [illegible] work or [illegible] them on the [illegible], than to allow them to indulge in the [illegible] exercise of going to school.

4.5 **Communication facilities.**—As there are no railways, [illegible] communication facilities, the [illegible] communication facilities available to the people of the district is by road. [illegible] of [illegible] roads, all weather metalled roads, [illegible] are [illegible] throughout the year.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The following tables summarize the situation of the sample villages, [illegible], communicational facilities available.

TABLE [illegible]

Villages classified according to distance from the Subdivisional headquarters and from the nearest metalled road.

Distance from	[illegible] miles	[illegible] miles	[illegible] miles	[illegible] miles	[illegible] miles	[illegible] miles	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Subdivisional headquarters	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nearest metalled road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]

TABLE [illegible]

Villages classified according to type of road connecting the nearest metalled road and means of transport available

Means of transport	No. of villages								
	Type of road connecting the nearest metalled road								
	Fair road			Fair (unmetalled)				Just on the metalled road	Total
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jeep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pony	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cycle	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]
Total			—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] is in very fine pony is the only means of transport of goods in [illegible] villages, and of the rest of [illegible] villages reported by the survey.

28

6.1 **Marketing**.—The Khasis and Jaintias are market minded people. Rarely they sell their produce on the farm site. They have established markets at all average points of the dawan to which they carry their produce for bartering or sale. The market days is a gathering to see a section of people with bandbands owing to the market up and down hills from sales event.

Markets are held usually twice in every eight days of which one is a 'Lumbaiar' day which is held on every eighth day and the other is a 'Chung Sawar' day which is held two days ahead of the Lumbaiar day. The following table shows the marketing facilities available to the rural people in the sample villages.

Table D.7 below shows the number of markets classified according to distances from the selected villages served by them and charge per annum for conveyance of produces from the village to these markets.

TABLE D.7

Average per annum from village to market	Distance from village to market: 1 mile	Less than 1 mile	1—10 miles	Above 10 miles	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rs. Rs.					
0-00 to 100	∞	0	∞	∞	0
0.00 to 0-00	∞	∞	0	∞	0
0.00 to 0-00	∞	0	0	∞	0
0-00 to 0-00	∞	0	0	0	∞	0
0-00 to 0-00	∞	∞	0	0	∞	0
0-00 to 0-00	∞	∞	0	0	0	0
0-00 to 0-00	∞	∞	0	∞	0	0
0-00 to 0-00	∞	∞	∞	∞	0	0
more than 0-00	∞	∞	∞	∞	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

No. of villages served by—

1	market	10
0	markets	0
0	∞	1
0	∞	0

45 The above table shows clearly that the producers have to pay heavy charges when porters are engaged which however invariably prevailed when the distance to market is very long or the way to the market is difficult by vehicles. The table shows that out of a total of 19 markets, with which the people in the 20 selected villages are in close contact, 10 are situated at a distance of 5 to 10 miles, while 11 are situated more than 10 miles away from the village. Considering the fact that transport is to be done by head of only, marketing of the agricultural produce is indeed a difficult task. The transport charges are by itself very high. It is seen from the above table that out of the 63 markets, transport charges in as many as 18 markets work out to be higher than Rs. 2 a maund.

46 **6.9 Cooperatives** Twelve cooperative societies were not within the selected villages. Out of these as many as 7 were engaged in marketing or trading. These organisations grew up sometime earlier under direct guidance of Government but mostly at the initiative of the villagers themselves in more certain situations. The following statement shows a list of the cooperative societies in the sample villages.

TABLE 9.4

Name of village	Name of society	Sponsored by
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Symdiel ...	Marketing Society ...	Government.
2. Rainong ...	(1) Women Welfare Association.	Local people.
	(2) A Credit Cooperative Association.	
3. Nartiang ...	(1) Trading Cooperative Society.	Do.
	(2) Credit Society for the improvement of the lot of farmers.	
4. Amlki ...	Marketing Society ...	Government
5. Pathaikhali ...	The Mulberry Garden Cooperative Society.	Local people
6. Mikyrdoh ...	Trading Cooperative Society.	Do.

Name of village (1)	Name of society (2)	Sponsored by (3)
7. Sutaga ...	(1) Credit Society.	Local people
	(2) Co-operative Trading Society.	
8. Durrang ...	Marketing Society.	Do.
9. Sheila ...	Trading Co-operative Society.	Do.

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4.10 **Cottage Industries.**—It has already been mentioned that Village and Cottage Industries are not very popular in the district. 433

The following table shows the industries reported from the sample villages:—

TABLE B-9

Industry (1)	No. of villages reporting existence of the industries. (2)	No. of villages reporting production for sale. (3)
Cane and bamboo works ...	9	7
Blacksmithy	5	5
Tailoring	3	2
Handloom	—	—
Weaving and Spinning ...	3	1
Rearing of cocoons, etc. ...	1	1
Rearing of lac	1	1
Others	3	1

[322] [326] [294] [286] [284] [283] [231]

Blacksmithy and making of baskets, cane products, etc., out of cane and bamboo, are a traditional occupation. Weaving and spinning of cotton, rearing of sudi cocoon and weaving of sudi, etc., are in vogue only in the Bhut area and the areas adjoining Kamrup and North Cachar and Mikir Hills districts. Lac rearing is found in the northern portion of the district, i.e., Nowgaon area. [154]

Except cane and bamboo works and blacksmithy other industries are practised in a very limited scale. There is thus a lot of scope for introducing cottage industries in the district.

241 4.11 **Agriculture.**—The following table summarises a few salient features of agriculture in the selected villages:—

TABLE B-10

Crops raised and agricultural practices prevalent in the selected villages.

Name of village	Important crops raised in the village	Agricultural implements used	Manures used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Border area.—			
1. Symlat	Betelnut, betel-leaf, oranges and paddy.	Daos, hoes, jampers and plough.	No.
2. Amki ..	Oranges, betelnut and betel-leaf and paddy.	Daos, hoes and plough	Dung
3. Lumsiaung	Oranges, paddy and millet ..	Daos and hoes	No.
4. Darrang ..	Betel-leaf, betel-nut	Daos and hoes	No.
5. Mawdoh ..	Tapioca, betelnut, betel-leaf, black pepper and terpata	Daos and hoes	No.
6. Lyngkhat ..	Paddy and terpata	Daos and hoes	No.
7. Shella ..	Betelnut, betel-leaf and orange	Daos and hoes	No.
8. Balat	Paddy, millet and tapioca ..	Daos, hoes and plough	No.
9. Nongjri ..	Betelnut, orange	Daos and hoes	No.
10. Bhalagunj ..	Potato, betelnut and paddy.	Daos, hoes and plough	No.
Project area.—			
1. Nartiang ..	Paddy and maize	Daos, hoes and plough	No.
2. Raikong ..	Paddy and maize	Daos, hoes and plough	Dung, chemical and bonemeal.
3. Umden ..	Paddy, maize and millet ..	Daos, plough and hoes	No.
4. Pathakhmah	Paddy and sweet potato ..	Daos, hoes and plough	Bone-meal, dung, chemical.
5. Madan ..	Paddy and potato	Daos, hoes and plough	Dung
6. Sutnga ..	Paddy, maize and millet ..	Plough, hoes and daos ..	Dung and bone-meal
7. Mawphaniew	Paddy, maize and potato ..	Plough, hoes and daos	Dung
[illegible] ..	Betelnut, betel-leaf, millet and [illegible].	Daos and hoes	No.

General area.—

1. Mawkyrphalam ..	Paddy and maize	Dam, hoes and plough ..	Sometimes, dung and chemical.
2. Jowai ..	Paddy, maize and [illegible]	Dam, hoes and plough ..	No.
3. Byrkeh ..	Paddy, maize, etc.	Dam, hoes and plough ..	No.
4. Mawlaheng	Paddy, maize and potato ..	Dam, hoes and plough ..	No.
5. Asole ..	Paddy, maize and millet ..	Dam, hoes and plough ..	No.
6. Lamyrwang	Paddy, maize and millet ..	Dam, hoes and plough ..	Dung and [illegible].
7. Mawkhib ..	Paddy, potato and maize ..	Dam, hoes and plough ..	Sometimes.
8. Lapmala ..	Paddy and maize ..	Dam, hoes and plough ..	No.
9. Dewrya ..	Paddy, potato and maize ..	Dam and hoes	No.
10. Jympiar ..	Tespata, tapioca, millet and orange.	Dam and hoes	No.

This table reveals that in one region there is bias for cash crops and in the other for food crops—more or less depending upon the soil and topography of the regions. Extreme hardship occurs when there is deficiency in food production or a glut in the market of cash crops. The cash crop producers are, of course, trying to adapt their crops to the changing market conditions. With the loss of market for oranges, the people in the border areas are trying to increase their betelnut production and start cultivating paddy, potatoes, etc. Throughout the district, people are trying to increase wet paddy cultivation. Wherever water is available, they spare no pain to convert it into a wet paddy field. Similarly, increasing interest is evident among the people in the cultivation of valuable crops like black-pepper, cashewnut, etc., which have a good prospect in the border areas. It is felt that there is considerable scope for intensification of cultivation of chillies, turmeric, coffee, etc. But any new endeavour demands heavy initial investment which often is not within the reach of cultivators. Government should continue to advance adequate agricultural loans to the needy cultivators in a better planned manner.

Only 19 out of 28 villages reported use of bullock driven ploughs for wet paddy cultivation. But even in these villages animal power is not universally used. Of course, in the rocky fields people have no alternative to the use of hoes and spades but in some areas particularly in the wet paddy field, bullock driven ploughs may profitably be utilised. It is not that the farmers do not realise the advantage of ploughing but want of funds for purchase of bullocks, etc., is reported to be the cause of continuance of the old practice. Both broadcasting and transplanting methods are in vogue in paddy cultivation the latter being a recent introduction is gaining popularity. Some farmers in the project area villages have tried line sowing but according to them it is very labourious and amounts to

12	[illegible]	C-3	(1930)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] waste of time. Chemical fertilizers are found to be used by some cultivators but there is still a large section of cultivators who feel simple about the use of fertilizers. There is need of continuation of training and demonstration in the proper use of fertilizers and manures.

The present method of hand thrashing of paddy by treating with a stick of wood is a waste of time and labour. There is no reason why thrashing a cotton be done by using Lufkerke as in the plains.

[illegible]

CHAPTER V

Population and Occupation

The following table shows the number of families and population of the sample villages in the different village groups.

TABLE C.1

	Sample area	Project area	General area
1	2	3	4
No. of villages ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of families ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of persons ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average no. of families per village.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average no. of persons per village.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average no. of persons per family.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The population in the first two groups of villages is much more than in the third group because important villages were intentionally selected from border and project areas. The figures may not truly reflect the difference in the average size of villages in these areas.

The population in the selected villages were compared with the 1951 census figures. But it was found that the two sets of figures are not strictly comparable due to changes in the names and boundaries of the villages and emigrations. A note on this study is included in the appendix.

2.2. The following table shows the classification of population by age and sex in the three areas:—

Age and Sex Composition of Population

Age (years)	Border area			Project area			General area		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Below 2 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] (10.40)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] (10.48)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] (10.76)
2. 2 to below 12 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] (30.01)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] (31.08)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] (30.40)
3. 12 to below 45 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] (57.51)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] (51.41)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] (57.18)
4. 45 and above	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] (1.48)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] (1.13)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] (1.48)
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] (100.00)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] (100.00)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] (100.00)
No. of females per 1,000 males	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]

It is seen that the population under 12 years of age in the border area, project area and general area were respectively 41 per cent, 41 per cent and 41 per cent of the total population in these areas, while that under age group between 12 to 45 years constituted respectively 57 per cent, 57 per cent 57 per cent of the population in the three areas.

It is evident that population of females was as a whole greater than that of male in border area and project area and less in general area. The number of females per 1,000 males in border area, project area and general area were respectively 1,010, 1,072 and 981 against the 1951 census figure of 985 females per 1,000 males in the rural areas of the district of United K.J. Hills.

2.3. The following table shows the classification of population by religion.

TABLE C.1

Classification of Population by Religion

Area	Tribal religion	Christianity	Hinduism	Other religion	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Border area	[illegible] ([illegible])	[illegible] (39.93)	[illegible] (17.11)	11 (0.41)	[illegible] (100.00)
2. Project area	[illegible] (17.01)	[illegible]	141 (4.70)	0.00	[illegible] (100.00)
3. General area	[illegible] (9.31)	971 (10.10)	33 (2.94)	0.00	[illegible] (100.00)

Population following Hinduism and other religion in the border area comprises mostly of displaced persons from East Pakistan following trade and business as their means of livelihood, while those in the general and project area are mainly the Nepalese who are generally engaged in cattle rearing and agriculture.

1.4 Literacy and Education

TABLE C1-4

Distribution of Population by Standard of Education

(1)		Rural area			Urban area			Combined area		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
			(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Illiterate	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Literate up to Primary	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Middle English	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Matriculate	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—
5. Intermediate	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—	—
6. Graduate and above	..	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—
Total	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] In Jandia area and project area the percentage of literates is varied [illegible] as 16 and 31 respectively i.e comparatively high figure for a rural area. [illegible] This however, cannot be regarded as a true index of literacy in the rural area of the district for the two that villages from Jandia area and project area were purposely selected almost all of which by virtue of their figures in 1961 and therefore in average active, happened to possess at least one school for quite a long time. The average picture for the district as a whole is brought out by the percentage of literacy in the general area which is only 11. A comparison of this figure with that of 1951 census for the rural area of the district which is only 10 per cent shows that during the last eight years there has been an increase in the percentage of literacy.

As will be seen from table above the proportion of literate among males is higher than that among females throughout the district.

Economic Status

[illegible] 5.5. The following table shows the number of persons in the sample villages by sex and economic status.

TABLE C.1

Number of Persons by Sex and Economic Status

Economic Status	Number of persons in								
	Health area			Puget area			Sacred area		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Persons in the Population	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Earning Equivalent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percentage of total population	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Non-earning Equivalent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percentage of total population	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total population	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the above table it is seen that the proportion of women in the Border area, Frontier area and General area are respectively [illegible] per cent, [illegible] per cent and [illegible] per cent of the corresponding total population. Thus each earner has to support himself and roughly one dependent. Thus the burden of dependence is not very heavy in the district. This is because of the fact that men, women and adolescents all into the labour force. Number of women engaged wholly on domestic works is few. Only in big families harlot; a number of women, one or two of them are engaged in domestic works, otherwise the Kinni women attend to the domestic works in addition to their work in the field.

From table G 2-1 in the appendix it will be seen that respectively 6.7 per cent, 7.8 per cent and 10.2 per cent of the earners in Border area, Frontier area and General area are below 18 years of age.

2-4—Attempt was made to study the employment position in the selected villages. For this purpose the following definition of employed and unemployed persons was adopted.

Persons working for pay or profit on one day during a period of 30 days preceding the date of enquiry would be classified as employed. Those who did not work on any day during the last 30 days, may be employed or unemployed. The person is unemployed if—

(i) He who was without a job for the whole reference period.

(ii) Who was seeking one, and

(iii) Who was in a position to accept job if offered one.

A person is also unemployed if he did not work because of his protracted illness, believed that no work was available, or was expecting to return to a job from which he had been indefinitely laid off.

On the other hand a person is employed if he had a job, although temporarily absent from work during the reference period due to illness, vacation, industrial disputes or being laid off temporarily. Also a person would be considered employed if he was waiting to take up a new job which he had been offered or to start a new business.

TABLE C4

Number of Persons Employed, Unemployed and outside Labour force in the selected villages

Employment status	Bonthe area				Pujehun area				General area			
	Male	Female	Total	P.C. to total persons	Male	Female	Total	P.C. to total persons	Male	Female	Total	P.C. to total persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Employed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2. Unemployed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]									
3. Within labour force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4. Outside labour force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The above table quote of the employment position in the three village groups. It will be seen that more than half of the population [illegible] working [illegible] the percentage for the general area [illegible] [illegible] is actual in rural areas, incidence of unemployment is negligible. The few cases of reported unemployment from border area were mainly due to inability to accept work due to prescribed disease or inability to take up some new work by those persons who were engaged by some employer and recently discharged. The percentage of employed persons is however not a true value of the employment situation of the rural areas—as the incidence of underemployment is very high. For agricultural population the [illegible] is [illegible] very long owing to lack of diversification of the cropping pattern. In some of the areas only one or two seasonal crops are raised each year. Labour population are even more hard hit. Considering the high percentage of labour population, work available to them is rather very small. There are instances as has been mentioned already—where labourers gather together early in the morning for work on ways have and have to work for a wage of [illegible] a day. The picture is even more than for the Border area. Orchards and plantations are being less attended and a large section of cultivators and the labourers who were formerly working there have to look for alternative work for increasing their purchasing power against the limited opportunities opened to them. The one-sided scheme introduced by Government have succeeded in giving reserved employment to those people only in a very limited scale.

[illegible] The relative preponderance of different industrial status groups among the employed persons can be judged from the following:—

TABLE C.7

Industrial status	Active area		Project area		General area	
	No. of Persons	P.C. to total employed persons	No. of persons	P.C. to total employed persons	No. of persons	P.C. to total employed persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Employer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Employee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Own account worker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total employed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The own account workers form the largest group comprising over 76 per cent, 66 per cent and 89 per cent of the total employed persons in the Border area, Project area and General area respectively followed

[illegible]

Occupation

[illegible]

An agriculture is the principal occupation of the majority of the villages; the following scheme of classification of occupation, has been adopted—

19.	Sexual	C-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chart	[illegible]

Families have been classified into three main classes, viz. :—

(1) Wholly agricultural

(2) Partly agricultural

(a) Agriculture as principal occupation

(b) Agriculture as subsidiary occupation.

(3) Independent of Agriculture.

[illegible]. The following table shows the distribution of families by occupational type in the three village groups :—

TABLE C4

Occupational distribution of families in different village groups

Occupational type	Border area	P. C. to total no. of families (Power hold)	Project area	P. C. to total no. of families	General area	P. C. to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Wholly agricultural	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Partly agricultural—						
(a) agriculture as principal occupation.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(b) agriculture as subsidiary occupation.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Independent of agriculture.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Assam C-3 (1956) 1963 [illegible] Sheet [illegible]

It will be seen that wholly agricultural families, in Border area, Project area and General area are [illegible] and [illegible] p.c. respectively of the total families. Classifying the wholly agricultural families and families pursuing agriculture as principal occupation, as predominantly agricultural families—the proportion of such families for Border area, Project area and General area stand at [illegible] p.c. and [illegible] p.c. respectively. There is a clear that in the Border area the proportion of predominantly agricultural families is the lowest. The means for this can be safely ascribed to the workers received due to closure of markets after partition. A close study of tables C.10 and C.11 below and table C.11.1 at the appendix will bear testimony to the fact that in Border area there is evidence of a shift of occupation from agriculture to non-agricultural enterprise especially labour (non-agricultural).

Predominantly agricultural families have been classified into five groups— Non-cultivating owner, owner cultivator, tenants, partnerships and part-tenants and landless agricultural labourers. The number of families and the proportion of each of these groups in the three areas are as follows—

*162
241
423
463
427

TABLE C9

Classification of Predominantly Agricultural Families

Type	Border area			Project area			General area		
	No. of families			No. of families			No. of families		
	Shillong Sub-division	Jowai Sub-division	Total	Shillong Sub-division	Jowai Sub-division	Total	Shillong Sub-division	Jowai Sub-division	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Non-cultivating owner..	25 (3·57)	6 (2·41)	31 (4·57)	.. ..	4 (1·25)	4 (0·82)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2. Owner cultivator (owning 75 per cent or more of farm land).	375 (80·52)	90 (49·61)	475 (89·50)	128 (77·58)	175 (54·01)	303 (61·96)	70 (83·37)	40 (77·11)	134 (81·21)
3. Tenant (owning less than 25 per cent of farm land).	8 (1·70)	73 (31·34)	81 (11·93)	14 (9·48)	31 (13·14)	45 (13·89)	2 (2·44)	7 (9·42)	13 (6·06)
4. Part owner and part tenant (owning between 25 per cent and 75 per cent of farm land).	7 (1·50)	19 (8·20)	26 (3·63)	15 (9·09)	31 (9·48)	36 (7·57)	1 (0·80)	1 (0·80)	10 (0·80)
5. Landless agricultural labourer..	24 (7·47)	84 (14·98)	68 (12·01)	8 (4·85)	73 (22·13)	81 (16·14)	4 (0·87)	7 (2·43)	11 (0·87)
Total ..	443 (100·00)	290 (100·00)	679 (100·00)	165 (100·00)	326 (100·00)	489 (100·00)	81 (100·00)	63 (100·00)	56 (100·00)

Apart from private lands, Raj lands possessed by a family and land possessed through settlement by District Council have been considered as 'land owned' for the purpose of this survey. Tenants usually take in rent from land-owners only those lands which are possessed by the later as private land or through settlement through District Council. A perusal of table C 9 given above will show that proportion of tenants are higher in Jowai subdivision which is due to the existence in this subdivision of some big landholders who are known as zamindars. Majority of the families shown against 'non cultivating owner' are in fact agricultural labour families who also possess some land but due to some reason or other left it uncultivated. Among owner cultivators, tenants and part-owner and part-tenant families also there are some whose major income is derived from agricultural labour. Consideration of these two facts along with the number of landless agricultural families goes to show that the proportion of agricultural labourers in the district is rather high.

423
463
427
[123]

TABLE C10

Occupational distribution of families whose principal occupation is other than agriculture

162*
463

principal occupation	No. of families					
	Border area		Project area		General area	
	Total	P.C. to total	Total	P.C. to total	Total	P.C. to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Non-agricultural labour.	188	57·43	70	44·30	6	31·58
2. Service, profession, etc.	34	10·40	35	24·68	3	15·75
3. Trades	68	19·68	21	13·29	4	21,05
4. Small scale manufacture & handicraft.	23	7·03	19	12·06	1	2·56
5. Poultry & dairy farming.	7	2·14	..	..	5	26·32
6. Others	10	3·06	9	5·70	...	...
Total ..	327	100·00	158	100·00	19	100·00

19: Assam 6-5 (1958) 1963 AR7 Khasi AR7

463 A perusal of the table above will show that proportion of families following non-agricultural labour as principal occupation is highest in 464 Border areas. Majority of these families were formerly engaged in [17] agriculture but due to adverse circumstances arising out of partition, one forced to take to other occupations. Test relief works and normal P. W. D. works gave employment to a large section of these people. Other avenues of employment are collection and carriage of limestone, 441 woodcutting, and carrying of merchandise, etc. Traders in stationery articles and groceries who formed the bulk of the traders in the border 433 area are largely the displaced persons and the Bengali people concentrated in Bholaganj and Balat. Others are petty traders dealing in fruits, 563 vegetables, fish, clothes and other foodstuff. Under small-scale manufacture, etc., come the liquor distillers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., Commission agents, fishermen, hunters, etc., are shown as others.

8.10 In the following table the families in the three village groups are classified according to their subsidiary occupation.

TABLE C-II

Predominantly agricultural families and Predominantly non-agricultural families classified according to their subsidiary occupation

Subsidiary occupation	No. of families								
	Border area			Project area			General area		
	Predominantly Agricultural	Predominantly Non-Agricultural	Total	Predominantly Agricultural	Predominantly Non-Agricultural	Total	Predominantly Agricultural	Predominantly Non-Agricultural	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture	—	181 (37·56)	181 (40·54)	...	108 (95·16)	108 (51·18)	..	17 (94.44)	17 (30·90)
2. Labour	117 (59·64)	6 (3·47)	123 (33·63)	57 (50·95)	3 (2·58)	60 (10·96)	7 (10·92)	1 (5·66)	8 (14·55)

162*
463

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
3. Service, profession, etc. ...	17 (10·12)	3 (1·44)	30 (3·33)	7 (7·37)	2 (1·72)	9 (4·27)	1 (2·70)	..	(1·82)
4. Trader	23 (13·69)	4 (2·07)	29 (7·60)	11 (11·58)	2 (1·72)	13 (6·16)	4 (10·81)	..	4 (7·27)
5. Small scale manufacture ..	7 (4·17)	6 (3·87)	13 (3·45)	27 (28·42)	1 (0·87)	28 (13·27)	21 (56·75)	..	21 (38·18)
6. Poultry & dairy farming ..	2 (1·19)	3 (0·96)	4 (1·06)	3 (3·16)	..	3 (1·42)	2 (5·11)	..	2 (3·64)
7. Others	2 (1·19)	3 (1·44)	5 (1·32)	10 (10·52)	..	10 (4·74)	2 (5·41)	..	2 (3·64)
Total number of families having some subsidiary occupation	168 (100·00)	209 (100·00)	377 (100·00)	95 (100·00)	116 (100·00)	211 (100·00)	37 (100·00)	18 (100·00)	55 (100·00)
Total number of all families ..	679	327	1006	489	158	647	165	19	184
Percentage of families having sub-sidiary occupation to total No. of families	24·74	63·00	37·48	39·43	73·42	32·61	22·42	94·74	29·89

In the border areas 25 p.c. of the predominantly agricultural families had some subsidiary occupation, the most important of which was non-agricultural labour followed as trade. Majority of (64 per cent) of the predominantly non-agricultural families has some subsidiary occupation, the most important of which is agriculture accounting for 88 per cent of such families. 162* 463

The picture for the project area is more or less the same except that among agricultural families a relatively higher proportion of families have small scale manufacture as subsidiary occupation while trading is relatively less popular.

In the general area among the agricultural families with some subsidiary occupation the majority are engaged in small scale manufacture as subsidiary occupation, labour occupying a minor place. Almost all the predominantly non-agricultural families have agriculture as subsidiary occupation.

5.11 The following table shows the distribution of employed persons according to major industry groups (according to principal occupation).

TABLE C-12

Distribution of employed persons by Industries

Name of industry	No. of persons		
	Border area	Project area	General area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Agriculture	1441 (71·94)	1225 (77·93)	498 (88·45)
2. Livestock	16 (0·80)	28 (1·78)	33 (5·86)
3. Forestry, fishery, etc.	12 (0·60)	4 (0·25)	9 (1·60)
4. Mining & quarrying	111 (5·54)	9 (0·57)	..
5. Manufacture	74 (3·69)	36 (2·28)	11 (1·95)
6. Construction	170 (8·49)	170 (10·82)	3 (0·53)
7. Trade & commerce	117 (5·84)	33 (2·11)	5 (0·89)
8. Transport	33 (1·65)	6 (0·38)	..
9. Service & profession	29 (1·45)	61 (3·88)	4 (0·72)
Total	2063	1572	563

19: Assam G-5 (1958) 1963 AR7 Khasi AR7

*162 464 433

As is expected, agriculture comes out to be the single major industry giving employment to about 3/4th of the employed persons. In Border area this accounts for 72 per cent of the total employed persons. Among the other industries giving employment to the rest of the employed persons come in order of importance, construction (8 per cent), trade and commerce (6 per cent), mining and quarrying (6 per cent) and manufacture such as manufacture of foodstuff, production of garmets, other wood and stone products (4 per cent). In Project area, apart from agriculture which accounts for 78 per cent other industries in order of importance of employment come construction (11 per cent), service and profession, manufacture, trade and livestock (2per centeach), and rearing (4 per cent). In General area agriculture gives emploment to 88 per cent of the population. Next to it come livestock rearing, manufacture and forestry which account for 6 per cent and 2 per centrespectively of the total employed persons.

CHAPTER VI

LAND

6.1 The total area covered by the sample villages is not available for want of relevant village records as the district is not cadastrally surveyed for settlement purposes. Having no alternative on matters of land and land utilisation pertaining to a family we had to depend entirely on the accounts given by family concerned. However, every care was taken to ensure reliability and in a number of cases accounts of land given by families were verified by actual measurements. In most cases they were found to tally approximately. To simplify matters land referred hereafter relates only to agricultural land. 12 423 162*

HOLDING

6·2 "Holding' usually means the land over which the individual or family has permanent and heritable right of occupancy. Due to peculiar land tenure system prevailing in this district, an account of which has already been given in the introductory chapter, this definition had to be modified to fit in with the system obtaining in the district and accordingly the holding of an individual or family was meant to comprise of all lands held as private property or held under Raj System or under settlement through District Council.

The total area covered by land holdings of all sizes in the Border area, Project area and General area samples are respectively 5366.42 acres, 1891.42 acres and 613.24 acres and with 1006, 647 and 184 families in the respective sample. The average size of holding per family works out respectively at 5.3 acres, 2.9 acres, and 3.3 acres in Border area, Project area and General area and holding per head 1.48 acres, 0.63 acres and 0.70 acres respectively. The real situation on the structure of family holding, however, will be better understood from an examination of the distribution of the holdings according to their size as presented in the following table.

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TABLE-D1

Distribution of families by size of Holding Groups

Size of holding group	Border area				Project area				General area			
	No. of families	Average size of holding per family (In acres)	No. of families cultivating land	Average size of cultivated holding (acres)	No. of families	Average size of holding per family (acres)	No. of families cultivating land	Average size of cultivated holding (acres)	No. of families	Average size of holding per family (acres)	No. of families cultivating land	Average size of cultivated holding (acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1 No land	309 (30·72)	..	..	...	185 (28·59)	...	...	...	19 (10·33)	..	..	..
2 Less than 1 acre ..	82 (8·15)	4·7	71	44·00	59 (9·12)	0·51	56	0·50	19 (10·33)	0·55	19	0·55
3 Less than 3 acres ..	173 (17·20)	1·76	146	1·44	190 (29·37)	1·76	187	1·64	64 (34·78)	1·81	64	1·68
4 3 to less than 10 .. acres	260 (25·84)	5·63	238	4·01	169 (26·12)	5.06	166	4·49	72 (39·13)	5·02	74	4·36
5 10 acres & above	182 (18·09)	19·55	176	11·61	44 (6·80)	15·25	44	10·57	10 (5·43)	12·53	10	9·95
Total no. of families possessing land	697 (69·28)	7·70	631	5·13	462 (71·41)	4·09	453	3·41	165 (89·67)	3·72	164	3·21
Grand Total	1006 (100·00)	5·33			647 (100·00)	2·92			184 (100·00)	3·23		

It is seen from the above table that proportion of landless families was quite high in Border area and Project area accounting for 31 and 29 per cent of the total number of families in the respective area, against 10 in the General area. Considering holdings in general and classifying them as small holdings (if less than 3 acres), medium holding (if 3 acres to less than 10 acres) and large holdings (if 10 acres and above), the proportion of families holding land in the three holding groups is found to be respectively 56 per cent, 26 per cent and 18 per cent in Border area, 67 per cent 26, per cent and 7 per cent in Project area and 55 per cent, 39 per cent and 6 per cent in General area.

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Considering only the families holding land as will be evident from table D1.1 in the appendix in Border area, the proportions of families in the three holding groups, *i.e.*, small, medium and large are respectively 37%, 37% and 26% of the families holding land while for Project area they are 54%, 37% and 9% and for General area 50%, 44% and 6% respectively.

As to the area covered by the three holding groups in the Border area, Project area and General area, the small holding cover respectively 6 per cent 19 per cent and 21 per cent of the total agricultural land medium holdings cover respectively 28 per cent, 45 per cent and 59 per cent, and the large holding cover 66·32 per cent, 35·50 per cent and 20,42 per cent respectively. Thus in Border area 37 per cent of the families holding land own only 6 per cent of the total agricultural land in the villages while in Project area 54 per cent of the families own 19 per cent in the land and in General area 50 per cent of the families own 21 per cent of total land. As a result the individual holdings under the small holding group are small measuring between 0·24 acres to 2·26 acres in Border area, 0·25 acres to 2·28 acres in Project area and 0·25 acres to 2·30 acres in General area. The average size of holdings per family in the small holding group in the three areas are respectively 1·36 acres, 1·47 acres and 1·55 acres as compared with 5·63 acres, 4·05 acres and 5·02 acres in the medium holding group and 19·55 acres, 15·25 acres and 12·53 acres in large holding group. Average size of holding per family holding land in Border area, Project area and General area comes to respectively 7·70 acres, 4·09 acres and 3·72 acres. However considering cultivated holdings only as will be shown by Table D1.1 at the appendix, the above figures stand at 5·13 acres, 3.41 acres and 3·21 acres respectively crystalising the fact that a considerable portion of land is either left fallow or leased out to others.

The following table will throw light on the point.

19: Assam G-5 (1958) 1963 AR7 Khasi AR7

*163 241 423 427

TABLE D2

Village group	No. of families holding land	Total area of holding (acres)	No. of families renting out land	Area leased out (acres)	No. of families cultivating owned land	Area cultivated (acres)	Area left fallow	Percentage to col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Border area	697	5366·42	39	251·41	631	3239·66	1876·35	34·96
2. Project area	462	1891·42	27	91·56	453	1543·56	256·30	13·55
3. General area	165	613·24	5	16·75	164	526·45	70·04	11·41

Thus it is seen that of the owned land at least 35 per cent in Border area, 14 per cent in Project area and 11 per cent in General area were left fallow.

Considering the number of families, it was found that in Border area villages as many as 66 families had either totally leased out or left fallow their owned land, the corresponding number for Project area and General area being only 9 and 1 respectively.

TABLE D3

Number of families of different occupational type holding land of various sizes

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Size of holding (acre)	No. of families				
	wholly agricultural	Agriculture as principal occupation	Agriculture as subsidiary occupation	Independent of agriculture	All occupations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. BORDER AREA					
1. No land ..	108 (21·14)	29 (17·26)	61 (33·33)	111 (77·08)	309 (30·72)
2. Less than 1 acre ..	51 (9·98)	11 (6·56)	19 (10·39)	1 (0·69)	82 (8·15)
3. 1 to less than 3 acres	88 (17·22)	30 (17·86)	37 (20·22)	18 (12·51)	173 (17·20)
4. 3 to less than 10 acre	144 (28·18)	57 (33.92)	48 (26.23)	11 (7·64)	260 (25·85)
5. 10 and above ..	120 (23·47)	41 (24·40)	18 (9·83)	3 (2·08)	182 (18·10)
Total	511 (100·00)	168 (100·00)	183 (100·00)	144 (100·00)	1006) (100·00
2. (Project area)					
2. No land	115 (29·19)	9 (9·47)	15 (13·89)	46 (92·00	185 (28·59)
2. Less than 1 acre.. ..	40 (10·15)	8 (8·43)	11 (10·18)	..	59 (9·12)
3. 1 to less than 3 acres	111 (28·17)	32 (33·68)	44 (40·74)	3 (6·00)	190 (29·33)
4. 3 to less than 10 acres	113 (28·68)	29 (30·53)	26 (24.07)	1 (2·00)	169 (26·12)
5. 10 acres and above..	15 (3·81)	17 (18·09)	12 (11·14)	..	44 (6·81)
Total ..	394 (100.00)	95 (100·00)	108 (100·00)	50 (100·00)	647 (100·00)

TABLE B3 (*contd.*)

(1)	(2)	(3)		(5)	(6)
*162 241 423 3. General area—					
1. No land	15 (11·72)	1 (2·70)	(11·76)	1 (50·00)	17 (10·33)
2. Less than 1 acre ..	9 (7·03)	4 (10·81)	5 (29·41)	1 (50.00)	19 (10·33)
3. 1 to less than 3 acres	47 (36·71)	10 (27·03)	7 (41·19)	..	64 (34·78)
4. 3 to less than 10 acres	52 (40·63)	17 (45·91)	3 (17·64)	..	72 (39·13)
5. 10 acres and above	5 (3·91)	5 (13·52)	...	... ..	10 (5·43)
Total ..	128 100·00	37 100·00	17 100·00	2 100·00	184 100·00

6.3 It is significant that in all the three areas a considerable section of wholly agricultural families and families following agriculture as principal occupation are landless. On the other hand, a considerable proportion of the families with agriculture as subsidiary occupation or independent of agriculture hold land of various sizes. The fact why agriculture for those families who possessed sufficient land, was reduced to a subsidiary occupation is possibly more due to less return from agriculture than their attachment to it.

FRAGMENTATION

182 311 423 6.4 It has been observed that a large number of rural families have small holdings, the very smallness of which render their holdings un-economic. In addition, the holding of rural families suffer most from the evils of fragmentation. Often holdings are not in compact blocks but are scattered all over and surrounded by lands in possession of others or some uncultivable waste land. Some of the fragments lie even in separate villages.

Unlike in the plains district, fragmentation here was brought about not so much by population pressure (except only in case of wet paddy field) or inheritance legislations or such other factors as would give rise to excessive fragmentation of holdings. This is because there is no settlement regulation and the people are free to reclaim as much of the Raj land as possible for their cultivation. Fragmentation here is thus more a product of the topography of the district, for cultivable land in large compact block is not easy to get and cultivable land have to be found in isolated patches.

The extent of fragmentation is presented in the following table :

TABLE D-4

Distribution of holdings according to number of fragments.

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No. of fragments	Border area		Project area		General area	
	No. of holdings	Percentage	No. of holdings	Percentage	No. of holdings	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	155	22.24	189	[illegible]	31	18.79
2	147		122	[illegible]	57	..
3	122	58.68	68		43	26.79
4	83		36	33.68	22	...
5	57		25		11	..
6	44		15		1	..
7	25		4	4	2	2.42
8	20	15.55	2	..	..	..
9	11		2			..
10	7		..		1	..
11	11		2			..
12	5		1			..
13	1		..			..
14	4	3.73	1	0.86	...	..
15	1		..			..
16	1		—			..
17	—		—			..
18	..		..			..
19	1		..			..
20	2		—			—
21 & above	0		..			..
Total.. ..	697	100	482	100	195	100

311 The total number of fragments in 697 holding in Border of area
423 is 2,540 giving an average of 3.64 fragments per holding, that in
182 462 holdings in project area is 1,080 which gives on the average 2.34 fragment per holding, while in General area 165 holdings comprise of 443 fragments, *i.e.*, 2.68 fragment per holding. A comparison of the above figures with the average fragment figures of 1.61, 4.50, 4.40 and 3.73 per holding in Mikir Hills, Darrang, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts respectively goes to show that incidence of fragmentation in this district is higher than that in Mikir Hills but less than that in other districts.

It will be seen from table D4.1 at the appendix that in the small holding group (less than 3 acres) average number of fragments per holding is 1.99 in Border, 1.60 in Project and 2.01 in General area. The average sizes in the corresponding holding group being 1.36 acres 1.47 acres and 1.55 acres, in Border area, Project area and General area, the average size of fragments in the respective area works out at ·68 acres, ·92 and ·76 acres. Similarly it will be seen that average sizes of fragments for medium holding group are, in Border area 1.61 acres (average size of medium holding 5.63 acres) in Project area 1.85 acres (averages size of holding 4.95 acres) and in General area 1.51 acres (average size of holding 5.03 acres), those for large holding group being 3.15 acres, 3.06 acres and 3.49 acres respectively against the average large holding sizes of 19.55 acres, 15.25 acres and 12.53 acres in the respective area.

FARMS

241 6.5 The operating unit in the rural agricultural system is in most
592 cases the family farm. Functions, entrepreneur, capital and manual labour as regards to the agricultural operations in these farms are done through a joint effort of the family unit. Rarely permanent farm servants are maintained though employment of casual labourers are employed during the busy seasons.

[128] In this enquiry a farm has been defined as comprising of all agricultural land operated by a single family with or without employment of labour. The family may or may not have the right of permanent occupancy and inheritance over the farm land operated by it, and in this sense the farm is distinguised from holding which comprises of such land only over which the family concerned possesses right of occupancy and inheritance.

TABLE D-5

Distribution of farms according to size

6.6 The summary distribution of farms in the three areas is shown in the following table:—

Size of farm (in acre)	Border area			Project area			General area		
	No. of farm	Total area (acre)	Average size of farm (acre)	No. of farm	Total area (acre)	Average size of farm (acre)	No. of farm	Total area (acre)	Average size of farm (acre)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Below 1 acre	151	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 3 acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Small farms	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Medium farms— 3 to less than 10 acres ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Large farms— 10 acres and above ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

19: Assam G-5 (1958) 1963 AR7 Khasi AR7

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It will be seen from the above table that the total number of farms in each of the three areas is greater than the number of holdings in the corresponding area. There are 759 farms in Border area villages, covering a total areas of 2918.18 acres, whereas the corresponding figures in case of holdings, as we have already seen, are 697 and 5166.42 acres. In Project area 511 farm cover an area of 1898.79 acres, the corresponding figures being 462 and 1891.42 acres, while in General for holding area there are 171 farms which cover 575.81 acres as against 165 holdings covering an area of 613.24 acres. Two reasons may be attributed to these differences. In the first place, proportions of village land are owned by people from outside and rented out to people of the village. Secondly, there are some among the right holders who cultivate only part of their land and the remaining portion is either left fallow or leased out to others. The position will be made clear from a study of subsequent tables viz., D-6 and D-7 given elsewhere in this chapter.

The average size of farms for Border area, Project area and General area respectively are 5.16 acres, 3.54 acres and 2.20 acres which again are less than the corresponding figures of holding of 7.79 acres, 4.09 acres and 3.72 acres. The average size of farm is, however, hardly an adequate measure for judging the conditions of the farmers in as much a large proportion of cultivators (44%, 54% and 53%, in Border area, Project area and General area respectively operates small size farms of less than 3 acres (exact average being 1.33 acres for Border, 1.56 acres for Project and 1.66 acres for General area) and the total farm area cultivated by these cultivators constitute only 11%, 42% and 46% of the total farm areas in the Border area, Project area and General area respectively. In these areas proportion of families operating middle-sized farms, *i.e.*, between 3 to less than 10 acres are 41%, 40% and 42% covering respectively 42%, 56% and 58% of the total farm areas in the respective village group. Proportion of families operating large sized farms, *i.e.*, 10 acres and above in Border area, Project area and General area is respectively 15%, 6%, and 5%, possessing a comparatively bigger slice of farm land amounting to 47%, 22 per cent and 18 per cent of the total farm land in the respective area.

6.7 The following two tables give the distribution of farms and farm areas respectively according to size and ownership.

TABLE D-6

Distribution of farms according to size and ownership

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Size of farms	No. of farms			
	Wholly owned	wholly rented	Partly owned and partly rented	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Border area—				
Small farms				
Less than 3 acres ..	.. 255 (76.12)	65 (19.40)	15 (4.48)	335 (100.00)
Medium farms— 3 to less than 10 acres	.. 229 (72.70)	53 (16.83)	33 (10.47)	315 (100.00)
Large farms—				
10 acres & above ..	.. 90 (82.57)	10 (9.11)	9 (9.26)	109 (100.00)
Total ..	.. 574	128	57	759
..	.. (75.68)	(16.86)	(7.51)	(100.00)
B. Project area—				
Small farm—				
Less than 3 acres	... 196	45	39	278
	(70.50)	(15.47)	(14.03)	(100.00)
Medium farms—				
3 to less than 10 acres	.. 161 (78.82)	13 (6.40)	29 (14.48)	203 (100.00)
Large farms—				
10 acres & above ..	.. 26 (86.67)	2 (6.67)	2 (6.66)	30 (100.00)
Total	.. 382 (72.80)	58 (11.35)	71 (15.85)	511 (100.00)

19: Assam G-5 (1958) 1963 AR7 Khasi AR7

TABLE D-6 (*concld.*)

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Distributing for farms according to size and ownership

Size of farms	No. of farms			
	Wholly owned	Wholly rented	Partly owned and partly rented	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
C. General area—				
Small farms—				
Less than 3 acres	75	5	11	91
	(82.42)	(5.49)	(12.02)	(100.00)
Medium farms—				
3 to less than 10 acres ..	65	2	5	72
	(90.28)	(2.78)	(6.94)	(100.00)
Large farms—				
10 acres & above	7	..	1	8
	(47.50)	..	(12.50)	(100.00)
Total	147	7	17	171
	(85.96)	(4.10)	(9.94)	(100.00)

TABLE D-7

Distribution of farm area by size and type of ownership

Size of farms	Area in acres								
	Wholly owned	Wholly rented	Partly Owned and partly rented			Total owned area (2+4)	Total rented area (3+5)	Total (7+8)
			Owned area	Rented area	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. Border area—								
Small farm— (less than 3 acres)	318·66	85·50	14·78	27·23	42·01	333·44	112·73	446·17
Medium farms— (3 to less than 10 acres)	1206·63	263·34	94·31	86·95	181·26	1300·94	350·29	1651.23
farms— (10 acreas and above)	1545·28	132·25	59·00	80·25	139·25	1604·28	212·50	1816·78
Total	3070·57	481·69	168·09	194·43	362·52	3238·66	675·52	3914·18
	(78·45)	(12·29)	(4·29)	(4·97)		(82 74)	(17·26)	(100·00)

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TABLE D-7 (*concld.*)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
B. Project area—								
Small farms— (less than 3 acres)	305·12	59·29	28·47	41·58	70·05	333·59	100·87	434·46
Medium fams— (3 to less than 10 acres) — ..	790·56	47·15	59·39	77·21	136·60	849·95	124·36	974·31
Large farms— (10 acres and above)	324·77	23·00	35·25	17·00	52·25	360·02	40·00	400·02
Total	1420·45	129·44	123·11	135·79	258·90	1543·56	265·23	1808·79
	(78·53)	(7·16)	(6·81)	(7·50)		(85·34)	(14·66)	(100·00)
C. General area—								
Small farms— (less than 3 acres)	126·08	7·25	8·57	9·25	17·82	134·65	16·50	151·15
Medium farms— (3 acres to less than 10 acres) ...	300·07	8·00	7·73	16·86	24·57	307·80	24·86	332·66
Large farms— (10 acres and above)	80·00	—	4·00	8·00	12·00	84·00	8·00	92·00
Total	506·15	15·25	20·30	34·11	54·39	526·45	49·36	575·81
	(87·90)	(2·65)	(3·53)	(5·92)	(100·00)	(91·43)	(8·57)	(100·00)

From the above tables it is evident that for all the areas in each size group small, medium and large, a high proportion of the farms (*i.e.*, in total 76 per cent in Border area, 78 per cent in Project area and 86 per cent in General area) is wholly owned and the area covered by those wholly owned farms also constitutes almost similar high proportions (*i.e.*, 79 per cent in Border area, 79 per cent in Project area and 88 per cent in General area) of the farm area available in the respective village group. Owned area under all farms amounts to 3238·66 acres (83 per cent of the total farm area) in Border area, 1543·56 acres (85 per cent) in Project area and 526·45 acres (91 per cent) in General area. Of this total owned area, in Border area nearly 95 per cent is covered by wholly owned farms and the rest by the partly owned farms. In Project area and General area respectively 92 per cent and 96 per cent of the total owned area are covered by wholly owned farms. Thus the area available for renting in Border area constitutes 17 per cent of the total farm land amounting to 675·52 acres of which 71 per cent is under wholly rented farm and 29 per cent under partly owned farm, in Project area total area available for renting constitutes 15 per cent (*i.e.*, 265·23 acres) of the total farm area of which 49 per cent and 51 per cent respectively are under wholly rented and partly owned farms while in General area 8·57 per cent (49·26 acres) of the total farm area are available for renting of which respectively 31 per cent and 69 per cent are covered by wholly rented and partly owned farms.

It is seen from Table D-7, that total rented area in Border area, Project area and General area are respectively 675·52 acres, 265·23 acres and 49·36 acres. A comparison of these figures with the figures of land leased out as in Table D-2 which are respectively 251.41 acres, 91·56 acres and 16·75 acres in the three areas, goes to show that some of the village lands taken in rent by the villagers belong to some right-holders who live outside the village.

CHAPTER VII

Rural Indebtedness

426 7.1. As Rural indebtedness is a problem of great importance we have attempted below to reproduce the extent of indebtedness in the rural areas of the district. During investigation account was taken of all loans of which at least a part was outstanding on the date of investigation.

7.2. The following table shows the number of indebted families in the three village groups :

TABLE E-1

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Number of indebted families and amount of loan outstanding in the three areas:

Village group	Total No. of families.	No. of indebted families	P. C. of indebted families	Amount of loan outstanding (Rs.)	Average amount outstanding: Per family (Rs.)	Average amount outstanding: Per indebted family (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Border area ..	1006	630	62	1,58,289	157·34	251·25
Project area ..	647	322	50	89,510	138·35	277·508
General area ..	185	52	28	9,364	50·89	18·000

Thus 62 per cent of the families in Border area, 50 per cent in Project area and 28 per cent in General area are indebted, the average amount outstanding per family in the corresponding area being Rs. 251.25, Rs. 277.50 and Rs. 180,08 respectively. All these prove beyond doubt that rural indebtedness in the district is high. It will be seen from a subsequent table that Government loan constitutes the largest portion of the total amount of loan in these Border area villages. It will also be seen that per family indebtedness is highest in Project area. This is, however, apt to be inflated in view of the fact that from Project area, villages where intensive development activities were taken up by Project, were selected and these villagers happened to receive various kinds of loans from Project. Loans were taken both in cash and kind. Kind loans, however, were not frequent. It was found that value of kind loans constituted only 2 per cent, 19 per cent and 22 per cent of the total amount of loans in Border area, Project area and General area respectively. Kind loans are usually taken as follows :

426 Firstly when agricultural produce fails to meet the annual requirements of the people they resort to grain loans. Secondly, some Government loan, particularly agricultural loan disbursed by Project area, are given partly in cash and partly in kind.

7.3. As a study of the occupational distribution of these indebted families may be useful, in the following table, indebted families are classified according to their principal occupation.

TABLE E-2

Debts by principal occupation

Principal occupation	Total No. of families	No. of indebted families	Amount of loan outstanding (Rs.)	Average amount outstanding per household (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Border area :—				
1. Agriculture ...	697	458	90,516	197·63
2. Labour ...	188	103	16,745	162·51
3. Service, Profession, etc. ..	84	19	28,310	1490·00
4. Trade ..	65	29	16,188	558·20
5. Small scale manufacture and handicraft ..	23	13	4,910	377·69
6. Poultry and diary, farming, etc. ..	7	3	1,200	400·00
7. Others ..	10	5	420	84·00
Total : ..	1,006	630	1,58,289	251·25
B. Project area—				
1. Agriculture ..	489	249	69,595	279·50
2. Labour ..	70	33	2,740	80·30
3. Service profession, etc.	39	17	5,755	338·53
4. Trade ..	21	8	2,035	254·38
5. Small scale manufacture and handicraft.	19	11	8,275	752·27
6. Poultry and diary farming, etc. ..	..	..	..	..
7. Others ..	9	4	1,110	277·50
Total: ..	647	322	89,510	277·98

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Principal occupation	Total No. of families	No of indebted families	Amount of loan outstanding (Rs.)	Average Amount outstanding per household (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
C. General area:—				
1. Agriculture ..	165	51	9,264	181·65
2. Labour ...	6	1	100	100·00
3. Service profession, etc.	3	..	..	..
4. Trade ..	4	.	..	..
5. Small scale manufacture and handicraft.	1	..	..	..
6. Poultry and diary farming, etc. ..	5	..	..	..
7. Others ..	...	...	..	...
Total: ..	184	52	9,364	180·08

From the above table it will be seen that predominantly agricultural families constitute the highest proportion of the indebted class in all the three areas. In Border area they constitute 73 per cent of the total number of indebted families, accounting for 57 per cent of the total amount of loan. In Project area and General area these proportions were respectively 77 per cent, 98 per cent and 99 per cent. It is clear that in Border area, average amount of loan per family is higher of the non-agricultural class which ranges from Rs. 377·69 nP to Rs. 1,490·00 nP. These averages, as a matter of fact were inflated due to inclusion of a few families in each class who have very high amount of outstanding loan ranging from Rs. 600 to Rs. 10,000 per family. Otherwise indebtedness in agricultural and non-agricultural class did not visualise any wide difference. In Project area indebtedness among agricultural families is definitely higher than that among their counterparts in Border area and they accounted for a fair proportion (78 per cent) of the total amount of loan. Different occupational groups in non-agricultural class, of course, revealed among themselves wide variation in average per family indebteness ranging from Rs. 80 to Rs. 752 per family. On the other hand, in General area, agricultural families account for almost the entire amount of loan.

Per family indebtedness taking all the families into consideration stands at, for Border area Rs. 157·34, for Project area Rs. 138·35 and for General area Rs. 50·89.

7.4. As has already been mentioned, the average debt per family worked out above does not reflect the true picture of indebtedness in the areas. The following table is illustrative.—

TABLE E-3

Distribution of loans in different amount groups

Loan group (Rs.)	Border area			Project area			General area		
	No. of loan	Amount (Rs.)	Average (Rs.)	No. of loan	Amount (Rs.)	Average (Rs.)	No. of loan	Amount (Rs.)	Average (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Below Rs. 100	449	15,251	33·97	249	10,770	43·25	17	857	50.41
	(41)	(9)		(49)	(12)		(28)	(8)	
2. Rs. 100 to below 200 ..	497	50,855	10 12	111	13207	118·98	26	2979	114.58
	(46)	(30)		(22)	(15)		(43)	(30)	

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TABLE E-3—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
3. Rs. 300 to below 500 ..	71	18,700	263·38	103	26,390	256·21	12	2800	233.33
	(7)	(11)		(20)	(29)		(20)	(28)	
4. Rs. 500 to below 1,000 ..	39	24,450	626·92	34	21,370	628·53	4	2100	525·00
	(4)	(15)		(7)	(24)		(7)	(21)	
5. Rs. 1000 to below 2,000 ..	13	25,620	1201·54	7	7,500	1071·43	1	1,300	1300·00
	(1)	(9)		(1)	(8)		(2)	(13)	
6. Rs. 2,000 and above ..	12	43,830	3652·50	4	10,400	2600·00	..	..	..
	(1)	(26)		(1)	12	..	..	..	..
Total	1081	168106	155·51	508	89637	176·45	60	10086	167·27
	(100)	(100)		(100)	(100)		(100)	(100)	

From the above table it is clear that majority of the loans are of small amounts. In Border area as many as 87 per cent of the loans are of size less than Rs. 200 (average Rs. 69.25 only) covering only 39 per cent of the total amount of loan. The corresponding figures for Project area are 71 per cent (average Rs. 66·60) and 27 per cent and for General area 72 per cent (average Rs. 89·20) and 38 per cent. Thus in Border area there were 135 big loans ranging from Rs. 263·38 to Rs. 3652·50, in Project area 148 big loans ranging from Rs. 256·21 to Rs. 2,600·00 and in General area 17 big loans ranging between Rs. 233·33 to Rs. 1,300·00 which have given considerable weight in raising the average figure of per family indebtedness.

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7.5 It has been observed that majority of the loans are of shortstanding particularly those in Project area and General area. The following table will be illustative

TABLE E-4

Period of Standing of Loan	Border area		Project area		General area	
	No. of loan	Amount of loan (Rs.)	No. of loan	Amount of loan (Rs.)	No. of loan	Amount (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Less than 3 years ..	721	92,466	421	72,714	54	8,236
	(67)	(55)	(83)	(81)	(90)	(82)
3. 3 to less than 5 years	318	48,120	66	11,083	5	500
	(29)	(29)	(13)	(12)	(8)	(5)
4. 5 years and above ..	42	27,520	21	5,840	1	1,300
	(4)	(16)	(4)	(7)	(2)	(13)
Total.	1,081	1,68,106	508	89,637	60	10,036
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

Thus in Border area, Project area and General area respectively 67 per cent, 83 per cent and 90 per cent of the total number of loans in the respective area were contracted during the three years preceding the enquiry respectively covering 55 per cent, 81 per cent and 82 per cent of the total amount of loans in the respective areas. In Border area out of 1081 loans, 360 numbers of loans (33 per cent) were of more than 3 years standing, the corresponding figures for Project area and General area being 87 (*i.e.*, 17.12 per cent) and 6 (*i.e.*, 10 per cent). A comprehensive analysis of the component parts of these loans will be found in Table E-4 at the appendix.

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7.6 Th purposes for which the loans were incurred and different sources of loans are summarised in the following table :—

TABLE E-5

Loans by source and purpose

Source	Government Agriculture loan		Other Government loan		Co-operative Societies		Money lender village Mahajan		Owner of land		Others		Total	
Purpose	No.	Amount (Rs)	No.	Amount (Rs)	No.	Amount (Rs)	No.	Amount (Rs)	No.	Amount (Rs)	No.	Amount (Rs)	No.	Amount (Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
A. Border Area—														
1. Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Marriage and other social functions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Normal maintenance	...	..	..	..	..	..	36	10,415	1	15	4	530	40 (6)	10,960 (7)
4. Purchase of draught animal	..	..	...	..	...	..	1	600	..	..	..	..	1	600

TABLE 2.5—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
5. Purchase of land	..	..	8	[illegible]	..	..	8	[illegible]	..	..	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
													(7)	(8)
6. Purchase of seed manure and minor irrigation and other agricultural purposes.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
													(10)	(11)
7. Construction and purchase of seed sheds and other durable and semi-durable goods.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	[illegible]	..	..	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
													(1)	(1)
8. Household enterprise ..	..	..	4	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
													(8)	(9)
9. Repayment of debt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	4	[illegible]
														(8)
10. Others	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
													(11)	(12)
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	(75)	(41)	(5)	(18)	..	..	(13)	(41)	(5)	(3)	(7)	(4)	(140)	(100)

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TABLE E-5—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
B. Project area—														
1. Education	—	..	..	—	—	..	1	1,000	..	—	—	..	1	1,000 (1)
2. Marriage and other social functions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,100	..	..	..	..	2	1,000 (1)
3. Normal maintenance.	..	..	—	..	1	[illegible]	145	38,211	12	1,[illegible]	2	2[illegible]	160 (38)	40,314 (45)
4. Purchase of drought animal ..	1	7[illegible]	2	400	..	..	2	420	—	—	..	—	6 (1)	1,570 (2)
5. Purchase of land.	2	400	..	—	..	..	10	3,150	..	..	..	..	18 (2)	3,520 (4)
6. Purchase of seed manure, minor irrigation and other agricultural purposes.	21[illegible]	19,[illegible]	..	..	2	100	3[illegible]	7,1[illegible]	3	[illegible]	—	..	2[illegible] (5[illegible])	27,878 (31)
7. Construction and purchase of seed stores and other durable and semi durable goods. ..	..	..	1	200	..	..	2	1,000	..	..	..	..	3 (1)	1,200 (1)
8. Household enterprise. —	..	..	—	..	..	..	13	1,[illegible]	—	..	..	..	13 (3)	1,[illegible] (2)
9. Repayment of debt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	400	..	..	..	..	1	400 (1)
10. Others.	—	..	9	1,[illegible]	3	100	43	8,[illegible]	..	..	1	200	56 (11)	10,795 (12)
Total: .. — —	[illegible] (91)	31,1[illegible] (26)	11 (2)	2,[illegible] (3)	6 (1)	[illegible] (6)	2[illegible] (50)	[illegible] (70)	17 (3)	2,[illegible] (3)	3 (1)	4[illegible] (1)	5[illegible] (100)	[illegible] (100)

TABLE E-5—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
C. General area—														
1. Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
2. Marriage and other social functions.	..	..	..	...	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	1 (5)	60 (1)
3. Normal maintenance.	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	4,604	5	518	..	..	22 (55)	5,122 (51)
4. Purchase of draught animal ..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Purchase of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Purchase of seed, manure, minor irrigations and other agricultural purposes.	10	1,084	..	..	..	..	13	2,570	..	...	..	..	19 (32)	3,254 (32)
7. Construction and purchase of real assets and other durable and semi-durable goods.	..	—	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Household enterprise. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Repayment of debt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
10. Others.	..	..	..	...	..	..	4	1,200	..	..	..	..	8 (13)	1,600 (16)
Total	10 (17)	1,084 (11)	.. ...	.. ...	.. ..	... ..	45 (75)	8,434 (84)	5 (8)	518 (5)	.. ..	.. ...	60 (100)	10,036 (100)

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426 A close scrutiny of table above, shows that families contracted loans for productive as well as unproductive purposes, the bulk of them apparently being for productive purposes. In Border area out of 1081 loans, as many as 850 loans (79%) accounting for 43% of the total amount of loan were incurred for agricultural purposes other than purchase of land and draught animals followed by 116 loans (11%) accounting for 28% of the total taken for other purposes which included some Government loan such as Relief and Rehabilitation loans, etc., and other loans taken from private persons for meeting medical expenses which is considerable in Border area and other necessities. Next to it in order of importance come the loans for normal maintenance and for running houshold enterprises, the number on respective item being 60 (6%) and 27 accounting for 7% and 15% of the total amount of loans. Individually loans for running household enterprises are of biggest amount, being Rs. 952.04 on the average.

Though the majority of the loans were incurred for productive purposes, replies given by the loanees during enquiry, suggest that the major portion of these loans was spent on normal maintenance. This was particularly the case with Government loans given in Border area.

In Project area out of a total of 508 loans, 255 loans (50%) were contracted for agricultural purposes covering 31% of the total amount of loan, followed by loans for normal maintenance and for other purposes, number of loans for the respective categories being 160 (32%) and 56 (11%) accounting respectively for 4% and 12% of the total amount of loan.

In General area out of a total of 60 loans 32 (53%) were incurred for normal maintenance accounting for 51% of the total amount of loan. Next come the 19 loans contracted for agricultural purposes which accounted for 32% of the total amount of loans again followed by 8 loans taken for other purposes accounting for 16% of the total amount of loan.

7.7 These loans were, as will be seen from the above table, taken from various sources. In all the areas, however, Government and money lenders eclipsed the other sources. In Border area, for example, Government loans constitute 82% of the total number of 1081 loans accounting for 53% of the total amount of loan, followed by loans from money lenders and Mahajans which constituted 15% of the total number of loans and covered a comparatively much higher proportion (41%) of the total amount of loans pointing to the significance of individual loans. Next to them are the loans from other sources which included friends and relatives, followed by those from owners of land.

In project area loans from private money lenders constitued 50% of total number of loans (508) covering a little less than ¾th (70%) of the total amount of loan, followed by Government loans for which the corresponding figures are 45% and 26%. The remaining 5.12% of the total number of loans accounting for 3·61% of the total amount are taken in order of importance, from owner of land, Co-operative Societies and 'other' sources.

In General area out of a total of 60 loans 45 loans (75%) accounting for 84% of the total amount are from money lenders followed by 10 loans from Government and five loans from owners of land accounting respectively for 11 per cent and 5% of the total amount. 426

Thus it is seen that money lenders are still holding sway among the poor people in the rural areas.

7.8 The following table summarises the position with regard to the interests borne by different parts of the rural debt. The calculation of rates of interests presents difficulties in the case of loans taken in kind or in cash on condition of selling the crop after harvest to the creditors or rendering labour at less wages at creditor's farm during busy agricultural season. In case of such loans the interest rates given here are as ascertained on the basis of the information furnished by the debtor regarding the amount of produce to be given to the creditor, or number of man-days worked on creditor's farm in repayment of principal and interest.

TABLE E-6

Debts classfied according to rate of interests

Rate of interest	No. of loans	P. C. to total no of loan	Amount (Rs)	Percentage to total amount of loan	Average amount of loan (Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Border area—					
1. Free of interest	882	82	87,549	52	99·32
2. Less than 5 per cent	4	..	3,425	3	1106·25
3. 5 per cent and less than 10 per cent ..	49	4	21,000	13	440.82
4. 10 per cent and less than 20 per cent ...	48	4	24,795	15	516·56
5. 20 per cent and less than 30 per cent ..	41	4	15,430	10	400·73
6. 30 per cent and less than 50 per cent ...	28	3	8,710	5	311·07
7. 50 per cent and less than 100 per cent ...	7	1	1,965	1	280·71
8. 100 per cent and less than 200 per cent ..	6	1	947	..	157·83
9. 200 per cent and above ..	16	1	1,535	1	102·19
Total	1081	100	168,106	100	

TABLE E-6—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Project area—					
1. Free of interest	92	18	13,131	14	142·95
2. Less than 5 per cent ...	11	2	3,427	3	220·64
3. 5 per cent and less than 10 per cent	196	39	20,365	23	103·90
4. 10 per cent and less than 20 per cent	55	11	16,975	19	308·64
5. 20 per cent and less than 30 per cent	59	12	10,864	12	184·14
6. 30 per cent and less than 50 per cent	48	9	11,369	13	236·85
7. 50 per cent and less than 100 per cent	41	8	12,416	14	302·83
8. 100 per cent and less than 200 per cent	5	1	1,470	1	294·00
9. 200 per cent and above.	1	0	600	1	600·00
Total—	508	100	89,637	100	
General area —					
1. Free of interest	12	20	1,038	10	86·50
2. less than 5 per cent					
3. 5 per cent and less than 10 per cent	3	5	384	4	128·00
4. 10 per cent and less than 20 per cent	9	15	2,340	23	260·00
5. 20 per cent and less than 30 per cent	15	25	2,505	25	167·00
6. 30 per cent and less than 50 per cent	7	12	1,470	15	210·00
7. 50 percent and less than 100 per cent	14	23	2,299	23	164·21
8. 100 per cent and less than 200 per cent	...	..	...	..	..
9. 200 per cent and above	...	...	..	...	...
Total	60	(100)	10,036	100	

It is seen that proportion of interest free loans are 82 per cent in Border area accounting for 52% of toal amount of loan, 18% in Project area which cover 14% of the total amount of loan and that in General area being 20% covering 10% of the total amount of loan. The reason behind the unusually high proportion of interest free loans in Border area was that most of the Government loans were free of interest. Thus only 18% of loans in Border area bear interest whereas as much as 82% in Project area and 80% in General area bear interest ranging even up to 200%. It has been found that loans contracted from friends and relatives are free of interest, those from money lenders and other village Mahajans are usually of very high interests and as has already been mentioned in Project area and General area they constitute the major portion of the loans. It will be seen from table above that proportion of loans with interest between 20%— 100% and 100% to above 200% are repectively in Border area 7% and 2% only in Project area 29% and 1% and in General area 60% and nil.

CHAPTER VIII

Farm Output and sale

8.1 As a large majority of the family income is mainly from their farms, an attempt is made below to analyse the data collected on farm output, disposal and sale of produce. The data relate to the agricultural year March, 1957 to February, 1957. 241 433

8.2 **Output:** The following table sets forth some interesting data on farm output average cultivated area, etc. of cultivators by value groups.

TABLE F-1

Number of families by Gross output group 162* 241 433

Gross output group (Rs)	Border area		Project area		General area	
	No. of families	Average cultivated area (acres)	No. of families	Average cultivated area (acres)	No. of families	Average cultivated area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0	50 (7)	3.12	20 (4)	1.64	2 (1)	2.25
Less than 100	177 (23)	1.87	47 (9)	1.56	10(6)	1.12
100—250	120 (16)	2.97	84(16)	1.80	39(23)	2.05
250—500	161 (21)	4.21	133(26)	2.67	51(30)	2.51
500—1000	143 (19)	8.00	159(31)	4.07	55(32)	4.41
1000—2000	71 (9)	10.52	57 (11)	6.9	13(8)	5.93
2000—3000	20 (3)	15.24	8 (2)	13.5	1	12.00
3000—4000	7 (1)	16.09	2 (1)	13.63	—	..
4000 and above	10 (1)	12.07	2	16.25	—	...
Total :—	759(100)		511(00)		171(100)	

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TABLE F-2

Number of Families

Gross output group Rs.	Border area				Project area				General area			
	Small farms	Medium farms	Large farms	Total	Small farms	Medium farms	Large farms	Total	Small farms	Medium farms	Large farms	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0	35	12	3	50	17	3	—	20	1	1	—	2
Less than 100	145	33	1	177	41	6	..	47	9	1	..	10
100 — 250	73	45	2	120	69	14	1	84	31	8	..	39
250 — 500	60	86	15	161	93	37	3	133	32	18	1	51
500 — 1000	18	89	36	143	54	100	4	158	18	33	4	55
1000 — 2000	5	36	30	71	4	43	10	57	..	11	2	13
2000 — 3000	..	9	11	20	..	—	8	8	..	..	1	1
3000 — 4000	1	1	5	7	..	..	2	2	..	—	..	..
4000 and above	..	4	6	10	—	..	2	2	..	..	..	..

As is to be expected, large output groups are associated with higher farm size groups. It will also be seen that proportion of farms with an output of less than Rs. 500.00 per annum in Border area, Project area and General area are respectively 67 per cent, 55 per cent and 60 per cent. A joint consideration of the proportions and the size of cultivated area in the three groups indicates that the large majority of farms in Border area are less profitable than those in the other two areas though the farms in Border area are sown with very rich cash crops. This is further amplified by the fact that in Border area of the total number of farms fetching less than Rs. 500.00 a year, 35 per cent are medium sized farms and 4 per cent are large sized farms, the corresponding percentages for the Project area being 21 per cent and 1 per cent and for General area 27 per cent and 1 per cent respectively.

8.3.—The following table summarises the data on relative importance of crops, harvested area under different crops, average yeild of crops and sale proceeds, etc.

TABLE F-3

Yield rate of some important crops

Crop	Border area			Project area			General area		
	Gross farm area harvested (in acres)	Average yield per acre	Sale proceed (Rs.0.00)	Gross farm area harvested (in acre)	Average yield per acre	Sale proceed (Rs.0.00)	Gross farm area harvested (in acre)	Average yield per acre	Sale proceed (Rs.0.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Betel leaf	298.69	17.15	15037	58.10	50.64	7857	10.50	24	486
	(9)	(kuri)	(5)	(3)	(kuri)	(8)	(2)	(kuri)	(2)
2. Arecanut	891.80	2.93	18,025	13.50	4·11	4719	8.50	3.03	1098
	(97)	(luti)	(60)	(1)	(luti)	(5)	(1)	(luti)	(4)
3. Orange	1018.77	5.27	68404	52.34	16·76	5128	21.25	2·80	71
	(91)	(luti)	(23)	(3)	(luti)	(5)	(4)	(luti)	(..)
4. Potato	20.70	17.49	1118	28.31	22.77	1143	37.40	27.16	9075
	(1)	(mds)	(—)	(2)	(mds)	(1)	(7)	(mds)	(39)
5. Paddy	648.76	8.38	17600	1401.89	12.92	77243	342.75	12.60	1209
	(19)	(mds)	(6)	(82)	(mds)	(17)	(61)	(mds)	(45)
6. Millet	101.80	3·51	370	4·10	8.78	132	22.94	6.94	737
	(3)	(mds)	(—)	(—)	(mds)	(—)	(4)	(mds)	(3)
7. Tapioca	36·25	24.41	401	..	—	..	6.75	37.08	225
	(1)	(mds)	(—)	..	—	..	(1)	(mds)	(—)
8. Yam	59.03	9.40	598	5.60	18·46	90	1.87	23.45	25
	(2)	(mds)	(—)	(..)	(mds)	(—)	(—)	(mds)	(..)
9 Others	248.68	..	16494	136·36	..	3806	189.41	..	3821
	(7)	..	(6)	(8)	..	(4)	(19)		(14)
Total	3324.48	...	3,04,496	1700.40	..	100127	561.37	..	26628
	(100)	..	(100)	(100)	..	(100)	(100)		(100)

N.B. (a) 1 luti=1024 nos. in the case of orange.
=6400 ,, ,, ,, betelnut.
(b) 1 Kuri=288 leaves.
(c) Potato here relates to potato harvested in winter months.

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241 311 433 **8·4—Relative importance of crops**—Total gross farm area harvested amounted to 3324.48 acres in Border area, 1700.40 acres in Project area and 561 acres in General area.

From above table it will be seen that in Border area, orange accounted for the highest proportion of harvested area, *i.e.*, 31 per cent, followed in order of importance by betel nut, paddy, betel leaf and millet which respectively accounts for 17 per cent, 19 per cent, 9 per cent and 3 per cent of the total harvested area. Other crops which account for 248.68 acres (7 per cent) includes maize, tezpata, banana, turmeric, dal, blackpepper and other fruit crops.

Considering sale proceeds, it is clear that betelnut happens to be the main earner accounting for 60 per cent of the total sale proceeds followed by orange, paddy and betel leaf which respectively account for 22 per cent, 6 per cent and 5 per cent of the total sale proceeds. Thus orange and betel leaf which in pre-partition days were the main earner-crops in the Border area have been passed to second and forth position respectively—the proportions fetched by them, particularly by betel leaf, being negligible. On other hand as there is a good market for betel nut, Border people have taken to betel nut cultivation in a more extensive scale.

241 245 311 433 It is significant that while in Border area total farm area is 3914 acres, total area harvested comes to only 3325 acres including area under mixed cropping which is in wide practice in Border area particularly for orange, betelnut, and for some other minor crops. Thus proportion of unharvested farm area emerges out to be considerable which can be accounted for the following reasons:—

(1) The farm area includes some new gardens particularly of betelnuts which usually take quite a few years to bear fruits.

[44] (2) Reportedly a large number of orange and betel-leaf gardens were not harvested at all as there was no market for them.

241 433 44 Turning our attention to Project area and General area, it will be found that paddy eclipses all other crops in as much as in the two areas it respectively covers 82 per cent and 61 per cent of the total harvested area in the respective area. In Project area paddy is followed by Betel leaf, orange, potato and betelnut in order of importance while in General area it is followed by potato, millet, orange, betel leaf and betelnut. In both the areas as will be seen from table above, almost all the crops retain their respective position in value. Considering sale proceed, in Project area, paddy occupies the highest position accounting for 77 per cent of the total sale proceeds followed by betel leaf, orange, betelnut and potato accounting respectively for 8 per cent, 5 per cent, 5 per cent and 1 per cent of the total sale proceeds. In General area, in order of importance of sale proceed paddy, potato and betelnut are worth mentioning fetching respectively 45 per cent, 30 per cent and 4 per cent of the total sale proceeds.

8·5—In the following paragraphs we have reproduced the yield rates of different crops, calculated on the basis of area harvested and total produces reported by the cultivators. For assesment of correct yield rates it is necessary to conduct a scientifically designed crops cutting survey which in view of its largeness in magnitude and other complexities associated with the type of experiments, could not be fitted in with the programme of the present survey. It is admitted that the yield estimates worked out by us are proved to be subjected to the usual limitations of this type of data. 128 433

Yield

1. **Paddy.**—It will be seen from table above that average yields of paddy per acre for Border area, General area and Project area are respectively 8.38 maunds, 12.92 maunds and 12.60 maunds and for the district as a whole it comes to 11.65 maunds though there are cases where maximum yield goes to above 18 maunds per acre. Thus it is seen that the average yield is much less than the average yield for the State of Assam (plain district) which is above 18 maunds per acre. Average yield in Border area is evidently much smaller. Apart from low fertility of land, another reason for this low average is that in a number of villages selected from Border area such as Syndai, Amki and Lumshnong, there was widespread havoc to standing crops was caused by wild elephants. 243 433 [136]

2. **Potato.**—The average for the three areas comes to 21·61 maunds per acre which is in contrast to the State average of above 40 maunds per acre. Our estimate has in fact been lowered due to inclusion of a few villages in the foot hills where potatoes don't grow well, otherwise in a number of high altitude villages, yield per acre well exceeded 40 maunds. The average for Border area is rather too low. Apart from unsuitability of Border land of high altitude potatoes another reason for this low average is that during the reference year the crop suffered from widespread incidence of pests and insects. 244 433 [136]

3. **Orange.**—yield of orange in Border area, Project area and General area was found to be 5. 27 luties or 5396 numbers against 16.76 luties or 17162 numbers and 2.80 luties or 2867 numbers respectively Thus the average yield in Border area, even considering the mixed nature of some gardens is much low. The reasons are obvious. 245 433

4. **Betelnut**—Average yield per acre from Border area, Project area and General area was found to be 2.93 luties (18752 numbers), 4.11 luties (26304 numbers) ann 3.03 luties (19392 numbers) respectively bringing the average for all the three areas to 2.95 luties per arce. 249 433

5. **Betel leaf.**—Average yield per acre works out at 17·15 kuris, 50.64 kuris and 24 kuris in Border area, Project area and General area respectively. Thus in Booder area the average is much lower. This is due to the fact that most of the gardens remained unplucked for want of market for leaf.

19: Assam G-5 (1958) 1963 AR7 Khasi AR7

CHAPTER IX

Income and Expenditure

434 592 9·1 The great majority of rural people are members of families of two or more persons sharing a common income earned mostly by joint efforts of family members an also disbursed in supplying the consumption needs of the family as a whole. An attempt is made below, therefore, to analyse the aspects of income and expenditure of the rural families family-wise.

434 463 592 9.2 It has already been mentioned that the majority (*i.e.*, above 75 per cent) of the families of all the three areas pursued agriculture as a principal occupation. Some of these families follow cottage industries, trade, transport, labour, etc. as subsidiary occupations. The rest of the families had either agriculture as subsidiary occupation or were independent of agriculture. The larger section of these families were non-agricultural labourers. The following table gives the distribution of families in different income groups.

TABLE G-1

Frequency distribution of families in different income groups

Income Group Rs.	No. of families: Border area: Mainly agricultural	Border area: Non-agricultural	Border area: Total	Average annual gross income per family (Rs.0.00)	Project area: Mainly agricultural	Project area: Non-agricultural	Project area: Total	Average annual gross income per family (Rs.0.00)	General area: Mainly agricultural	General area: Non-agricultural	General area: Total	Average annual income per family (Rs. 0.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Below 100 ..	..	1 (.31)	1 (.10)	60.00 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. 100 to below 250	6 (.88)	17 (5.20)	23 (2.29)	208.96	7 (1.43)	6 (3.80)	13 (2.01)	193.00	1 (.61)	..	1 (.34)	128.00 ..
3. 250 to below 500	120 (17.67)	73 (22.32)	193 (19.18)	398.75	62 (12.68)	9 (5.71)	71 (10.97)	392.34	18 (10.90)	4 (21.05)	22 (11.96)	345.27
4. 500 to below 750	207 (30.49)	80 (24.46)	287 (28.53)	709.54	108 (22.09)	31 (19.62)	139 (21.48)	633.68	36 (39.94)	4 (21.05)	40 (32.61)	530.25
5. 750 to below 1000	131 (19.29)	48 (14.68)	179 (17.79)	829.89	115 (23.52)	22 (13.92)	137 (21.17)	867.55	38 (23.03)	6 (31.58)	44 (23.92)	993.48
6. 1000 to below 1500	129 (19.00)	39 (11.93)	168 (16.70)	1,188.68	122 (24.95)	38 (24.05)	160 (24.73)	1189.24	41 (24.85)	3 (15.79)	44 (23.92)	1210.64
7. 1500 to below 2000	34 (5.01)	21 (6.42)	55 (5.47)	1,687.05	40 (8.18)	11 (6.96)	51 (7.88)	1680.73	10 (6.06)	2 (10.53)	12 (6.51)	1694.50

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TABLE G-1—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
8. 2000 to below 2500	15 (1.88)	16 (3.06)	23 (2.29)	2139.09	12 (3.45)	10 (6.58)	23 (3.41)	2,103.27 ..	.. ..			
9. 2500 to below 3000	11 (1.42)	13 (3.97)	24 (3.55)	2,875.42	10 (3.04)	6 (5.08)	18 (3.78)	2,880.61 ..	1 (.41)	.. ..	1 (.24)	2732.90
10. 3000 to below 3500	7 (1.05)	2 (.38)	10 (.99)	3,127.50	4 (.82)	6 (5.40)	10 (1.04)	3,394.90 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
11. 3500 to below 4000	6 (.88)	5 (1.55)	11 (1.09)	3710.27 ..	1 (.20)	1 (.65)	3 (.91)	3,692.90 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
12. Rs.4000 & above	15 (2.21)	17 (3.30)	32 (3.18)	3776.18 ..	8 (3.05)	16 (10.13)	24 (3.78)	6,170.45 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total ..	679 (100.00)	527 (100.00)	1006 (100.00)	1076.30 ..	400 (100.00)	158 (100.00)	647 (100.00)	1,299.40 ..	105 (100.00)	19 (100.00)	184 (100.00)	889.36 ..

From table above, it is difficult to judge the relative prosperity of agricultural and non-agricultural families. The annual gross income of 49 per cent of the agricultural families is less than Rs.750 (6) a year while that of 87 per cent of them is below Rs.1,500 a year. Thus the remaining 13 per cent of the families only have a gross annual income of above Rs.1,500 a year. Among non-agricultural families the corresponding proportions are 32 per cent, 79 per cent and 21 per cent. Thus proportion of non-agricultural families with annual gross income less than Rs.750, is greater than the corresponding proportion of agricultural families. The petty traders, portals and other non-agricultural labourers who are necessarily very poor constitute this non-agricultural class. On the other hand proportion of non-agricultural families with annual gross income of more than Rs.750 exceeds the corresponding proportion for agricultural families. These non-agricultural families comprise of a good number of business men, contractors, etc., who are comparatively a bit well off than the agriculturists.

In Project area proportion of agricultural families and non-agricultural families with annual gross income of less than Rs.750 is 26 per cent and 29 per cent respectively as against 49 per cent and 12 per cent of their respective counterpart in Border area. Proportions of families with gross income below Rs.1,500 a year is 54 per cent and 66 per cent indicating that proportions of agricultural as well as non-agricultural families with income above Rs.1,500 a year are greater than their corresponding counterparts in Border area.

In general area villages it is significant to note that proportion of agricultural families with gross annual income of over Rs.2,000 is negligible (·61 per cent) while those under Rs.750 and Rs.1,500 are 45 per cent and 93 per cent respectively.

Table below further reveals that 58 per cent of the gross income in the Border area, 54 per cent in the Project area and 86 per cent in the General area is earned by families in the income group less Rs.1,500 constituting as much as 85 per cent of the total number of families in the respective areas.

TABLE G-3

Percentage distribution of income and families in different income groups

Annual income group (Rs.)	Border area		Project area		General area	
	Families	Income earned	Families	Income earned	Families	Income earned
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Less than .. 1500	84.9	58.4	80.3	53.8	89.50	69.6
2. 1500 to less than 3000	10.3	19.2	14.1	22.6	7.0	14.9
3. 3000 to less than 4000	2.1	6.7	1.9	5.0	..	..
4. 4000 and above	3.8	15.7	3.7	18.6	..	..
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Considering all the families together if we classify the families with gross annual income below Rs.750 as low income group, those between Rs.750 to less than 2,000 as medium income group and those above Rs. 2,000 as high income group, we are the following proportion of families in different areas :—

	Low income group	Medium income group	High income group	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Border area	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Project area	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General area	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Thus we see that majority of the families are concentrated towards the medium income group in Project area and General area while proportion of medium income group families is least in Border area. Proportion of low-income group families is least in Project area and highest in Border area closely followed by General area. Thus it appears that Project area villages enjoy a comparatively better economy than Border area and General area villages.

9.3 The greater bulk of the agricultural families income is derived from sale of agricultural produce. Most of them supplement their income through non-agricultural labour while others do it through Cottage Industries, trade, etc. The Non-agricultural families derived their major income from non-agricultural enterprises. The following table shows the contribution of different components to the average annual gross income of families.

TABLE G-5

Components of average annual gross income per family

Source of income	Agricultural families				Non-agricultural families				All families			
	Value of product				Value of product				Value of product			
	Consumed at home	Marketed	Total	P.C.	Consumed at home	Marketed	Total	P.C.	Consumed at home	Marketed	Total	P.C.
	(2)	(3)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Under cash—	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	
1. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Non-agricultural enterprises—												
(a) Small scale manufacture and handicrafts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(b) Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(c) Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Service, profession wages, etc.	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Liquidation of assets ...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. Miscellaneous	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Negligible

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TABLE G-3—*contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Project no.—												
1. Agriculture and Animal husbandry. ..	295·42	232·18	527·60	48	153·87	70·72	224·59	14	260·85	191·75	453·50	37
2. Non-agricultural enterprises—												
(a) Small scale manufacture and handicrafts.	2·17	10·56	12·73	1	7·14	226·61	233·85	14	3·38	63·35	66·73	5
(b) Trade	3·09	34·63	37·72	4	33·39	288·61	322·00	20	10·49	96·65	107·14	9
(c) Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Service, profession wages, etc. ..		..	394·97	36	..	..	779·16	47	..	..	488·79	40
4. Liquidation of assets ..	..	..	89·64	8	..	..	47·99	3	..	..	79·47	6
5. Miscellaneous ..	..	..	32·97	3	—	..	36·73	2	..	..	39·67	3
Total ..	..	..	1,095·33	100·80	..	..	1,644·37	100	274·72	352·15	1,229·40	100

TABLE G-3—*contd.*

General area—	(1) Rs. nP.	(2) Rs. nP.	(3) Rs. nP.	(4)	(5) Rs. nP.	(6) Rs. nP.	(7) Rs. nP.	(8)	(9) Rs. nP.	(10) Rs. nP.	(11) Rs. nP.	(12)
1. Agriculture and Animal husbandry. ..	305·70	158·39	464·09	53	248·79	150·53	371·32	46	298·99	155·52	454·51	55
2. Non-agricultural enterprise—												
(a) Small scale manufacture and Handicrafts.	0·23	16·99	17·22	2	...	8·42	8·42	1	0·21	16·10	16·31	2
(b) Trade	1·46	36·46	37·92	4	8·63	45·26	53·89	7	2·21	37·37	39·58	5
(c) Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Service, profession, wages, etc. ..		..	317·25	36	..	..	296·74	38	..	..	315·13	36
4. Liquidation of assets		..	35·63	4	..	..	49·42	6	..	..	37·03	4
5. Miscellaneous		..	1·87	*	...	..	1·05	*	..	..	1·78	..
Total		..	873·98	100	..	..	780·84	100	301·41	208·98	864·06	100

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From the above table it is seen that average annual gross income of predominantly agricultural families in Border area, Project area and General area are respectively Rs. 1,035, Rs. 1,095 and Rs.874. Apparently it appears that people in the General area are poorer than those in Border area. This however cannot be said to be true, for, from a consideration of the distribution of families in table G-1 it will be seen that average income figures for Border area and Project area are in fact inflated due to existence of a number of families in higher income group.

To the income of families in Border area agriculture and Animal husbandry contribute 58 per cent followed by Labour-service-profession which contribute 34 per cent (Labour includes agricultural labour also). Miscellaneous sources such as charity remittance, loan realised, etc., contribute 1 per cent. Others in order of importance are liquidation of assets, non-agricultural enterprises such as Trade, Cottage Industries, etc., which respectively account for 4 per cent, 3 ~~and~~ per cent only.

In project area main contributors are agriculture and Animal husbandry and Labour-service, profession etc.. accounting for 48 per cent and 36 per cent respectively followed by Liquidation of assets, and non-agricultural pursuits such as trade and cottage industries which respectively contribute 8 per cent and 5 per cent of the families total gross income.

Main contributors to family income in General area are in order of importance agriculture, Labour-service, profession, etc.. non-agricultural enterprise, and Liquidation of assets, which respectively accounts for 53 per cent, 36 per cent, 6 per cent, and 4 per cent of the families total gross income.

It is also seen that of the total average income of families, value of items produced at farm or at home and consumed at home account for 16 per cent of the families total annual gross income in Border area, 27 per cent in Project area and 35 per cent in General area. Thus average annual cash receipt of an agricultural family in the three areas comes to 84 per cent, 73 per cent and 65 per cent respectively, of the families average gross annual income, *i. e.*, Rs.1,035·06, Rs.1,095·33 and Rs. 873·98 respectively.

Components of average annual net income per family

(in 0·00 rupees

Village group	Type of families	Average income per family: Agriculture and Animal husbandry	Non-agricultural enterprise: Small scale manufacture and handicrafts	Non-agricultural enterprise: Trade	Non-agricultural enterprise: Service, profession wages etc.	Liquidation of assets	Miscellaneous	Total	Average outlay per family	Average net income per family
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. Border area	1. Agricultural families.	599·41	1·51	25·36	356·58	37.13	15·07	1,035·06	146·26	888·80
	2. Non-agricultural families.	131·46	128·39	441·07	405·05	32·85	23·09	1,161·91	385·77	776·14
Total ..	..	447·30	42·25	160·49	372·34	35·74	17·68	1,076·30	223·44	852·86
		(41·56)	(3·97)	(14·92)	(34·59)	(3·32)	(1·64)	(100·00)	...	...

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TABLE G-4—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
B. Project area	1. Agricultural families.	527·60	12·73	37·72	394·97	89·64	32·67	1,095·33	144·63	990·70
	2. Non-agricultural families.	324·59	233·84	322·00	779·16	47·99	36·78	1,644·36	475·56	1,168·80
Total	... ...	853·60	66·73	107·14	488·79	79·47	33·67	1,229·40	240·39	988·84
		(35·90)	(5·43)	(8·71)	(39·76)	(6·46)	(2·74)	(100·00)	...	...
C. General area	1. Agricultural families.	464·08	17·22	37·93	317·25	35·63	1·87	873·98	115·86	758·12
	2. Non-agricultural families.	371·32	8·48	53·89	296·74	49·42	1·05	780·84	108·48	672·12
Total	... ...	454·51	16·31	39·58	315·13	37·05	1·78	864·36	114·85	749·51
		(52·58)	(1·89)	(4·58)	(36·46)	(4·29)	(0·20)	100·00	...	...

9.4 Considering non-agricultural families it is seen that average gross annual income per family in Border area, Project area and General area are respectively Rs.1,161·91, Rs. 1,644·36 and Rs.873·98 respectively. The main contributor to this income in Border area is Trade followed by Service, Profession, Labour and Agriculture and Animal husbandry, those in Project area are Labour-Service-Profession followed by Trade, small scale manufacture and agriculture and Animal husbandry. The comparatively higher average income from small scale manufacture and handicraft is due to existence of quite a good number of liquor distillers with quite a large amount of annual income. Main contributors to gross annual income of non-agricultural families in General area in order of importance are agriculture and animal husbandry, service-profession and labour. It is significant that among the non-agricultural families also agriculture and animal husbandry emerge to be the biggest contributor. This is due to the fact that in General area villages there are a large number of Nepali families whose principal occupation is cattle rearing and earned enough by selling milk, ghee, and livestock. These families were classed as non-agricultural families. 434 592 [563]

9.5 Of the gross income, agriculturists spend a portion in their farms on items such as purchase of seed, manure, etc., cost of maintenance of livestock, wages and salaries for labourers, and transport of produce while other spend a portion on running their household enterprises such as purchase of merchandise for trading, purchase of plants and machinery and raw materials for household enterprises, wages and salaries for employees, etc. The net annual income per family, as will be evident from table G-4, comes to Rs. 852·86 in Border area, Rs. 988·84 in Project area and Rs.749·51 in General area. The corresponding figures for agricultural families being Rs. 889·80, Rs. 930·70 Rs. 758·42 and for non-agricultural families Rs. 776·14, Rs.1,168·80 and Rs. 672·16 respectively. 511

The following table shows the annual expenditure of families in running their enterprises.

TABLE G-5

Current expenditure of enterprise

	Border area			Project area			General area		
	Amount	Average expenditure per family		Amount	Average expenditure per family		Amount	Average expenditure per family	
		Reporting	All families		Reporting	All families		Reporting	All families
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Agricultural families—									
1. Seed and manure ..	11,023	32·04	16·23	19·692	59·31	40·27	6,323	50·99	38·32
2. Maintenance of livestock..	3,913	72·46	5·76	5,883	38·74	12·04	2,728	29·65	16·53
3. Wages & Salaries ..	51,740	130·33	76·23	26,835	124·24	54·88	5,403	88·57	32·75
4. Cost of transport ..	10,421	93·88	15·35	1,221	55·50	2·30	820	34·17	4·97
5. Taxes & Revenue ..	1 067	10·78	1·57	1,198	6·08	2·45	315	4·37	1·91
6. Rent of land	3,947	27·80	5·81	2,313	23·36	4·73	1,051	24·44	6·37
7. Other rents and interest ..	689	48·90	1·01	4,859	59·99	9·94	278	23·17	1·68
8. Cost of raw materials for house hold enterprises ..	510	255·00	·75	385	55·00	·79	415	24·41	2·51
9. Purchase of merchandise...	9,403	427·36	13 86	11,770	1070·00	24·07	712	178·00	4·32
10. Others..	254	18·14	·37	96	13·17	·20	58	14·50	·45
Total	92,966	..	136·90	72,457	..	151·87	18,193	..	109·71

TABLE G-5—*contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Non-agricultural families—									
1. Seed and manure ..	2195	24·39	6·71	39·91	49·27	25·26	109	21·11	10·00
2. Maintenance of livestock	1694	51·69	5·06	761	29·27	4·82	208	20·80	10·95
3. Wages and salaries ..	9792	97·92	29·94	75·04	127·19	47·49	493	100·75	21·21
4. Cost of transport ..	4935	98·70	15·09	883	18·27	5·59	..	...	...
5. Taxes and Revenue ..	462	18·04	1·41	304	4·54	1·92	239	34·14	12·98
6. Rent of land	1814	23·26	5·55	347	6·94	2·19	47	11·75	2·47
7. Other rent and interest ..	857	92·86	199	16·73	88·05	10·59	13	2·17	·68
8. Cost of raw materials for household enterprise.	18798	671·36	57·49	190·55	1002·94	120·60	15	15·00	·79
9. Purchase of merchandise..	79290	1201·41	242·49	334·80	1594·29	211·90	950	315·67	50·00
10. Others..	1606	133·83	4·91	1380	276·00	8·73	..	..	..
Total	121199	..	370·64	69878	...	432·10	2065	..	108·68

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9.5 The following table analyses the changes occurring in the structure and volume of capital assets of the predominently agricultural families as a result of the purchase and sale of the assets and liabilities during the period of a year—

TABLE G-6

	Gross investment			Disinvestment			Capital formation (+) or reduction (−)	
	Assets	Repayment of debt	Total	Assets	Borrowing	Total	—	Average per family
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Border area	39000	2385	40085	16081	45010	60194	−23139	−[illegible]
2. Project area	28135	5048	43135	18146	47979	66345	−[illegible]	−[illegible]
3. General area	7609	949	8593	3783	6895	13637	−[illegible]	−22·11

Gross investment made by the families stands at Rs.[illegible], i. e., Rs.[illegible] per family in Border area, Rs.[illegible], i. e., Rs.[illegible] per family in Project area and Rs.[illegible], i. e., Rs.[illegible] per family in General area. It will be seen that in all the three areas the major portion of this investment is from acquiring of assets. 511 426

Dis-investment consisting of borrowing and liquidation of assets amounts to Rs.[illegible], i. e., Rs.[illegible] per family in Border areas, Rs.66,045., i. e., Rs.[illegible] per family in Project area and Rs.12,[illegible], i. e., Rs.[illegible] per family in General area.

Thus in all the three dis-investment far outweights investment with the result that a family in Border, Project and General areas, on an average disinvests a sum of Rs.[illegible], Rs.[illegible] and Rs.[illegible] respectively. This net dis-investment arises largely, as it clear from table above, from the heavy rise in indebtedness among the families. Actually considering changes in assets alone there is a net increase of Rs.[illegible] per family in Border area, Rs.[illegible] in Project area and Rs.[illegible] in General area. But these increases are more than multiplied by average per family increase in indebtedness of Rs.[illegible], Rs.[illegible] and Rs.[illegible] respectively in the three areas.

9·6 Investment in assets by various items are shown in the following table.

TABLE G-7

Investment in Assets

Items	Border area: No. of families acquiring assets	Border area: Average value of assets acquired: per acquiring family (Rs.)	Border area: Average value of assets acquired: per family (Rs.)	Project area: No. of families acquiring assets	Project area: Average value of assets acquired: per acquiring family (Rs.)	Project area: Average value of assets acquired: per family (Rs.)	General area: No. of families acquiring assets	General area: Average value of assets acquired: per acquiring family (Rs.)	General area: Average value of assets acquired: per family (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Land	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Agricultural assets :—									
(a) Livestock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(b) Implements and equipment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(c) Others—									
3. Building	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Furniture & fixes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
5. Plants & machinery tools, etc. for household enterprises	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. Others	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Thus it is seen that proportion of families purchasing livestock is highest in all the three areas, followed by that purchasing agricultural tools, implements. Considering investment by items, building is conspicuous in all the three areas, contributing largely towards a net investment in assets in all the three areas. Others of importance are land and agricultural assets.

9.7. **Consumption expenditure of the family.**— The following tables show the broad pattern of the average family consumption expenditure in the three village-groups. The component of annual expenditure on food, clothing and other items of consumption which determine the standard of living of the rural families are depicted separately.

Size of average family—In Border area 5.5 members,
Project area 6.6 members and
General area 6.0 members.

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TABLE G-8

Household Consumption Expenditure

Item	Basic area				Project area				Control area			
	Cash expenditure	Obtained in kind & consumed at home	Total	P.C.	Cash expenditure	Obtained in kind and consumed at home	Total	P.C.	Cash expenditure	Obtained in kind & consumed at home	Total	P.C.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A—Food	—	—										
1. Cereals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Pulses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Vegetables	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Fruits & Nuts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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TABLE G-5—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
5. Milk & milk products ..	10·72	4·88	19·59	1·71	0·45	2·36	10·95	1·08	6·32	5·23	9·74	0.69
6. Oil & oilseed ..	30·36	0.46	27·42	3·62	14·39	0·19	14·94	1·48	8·87	-	8·97	1·08
7. Meat ..	8·13	0·19	8·11	9·56	15·54	0·23	18·77	1·64	15·80	-	18·36	1·46
8. Fish ..	52·32	3·33	77·45	8.54	57·56	0·27	56·53	3·73	32·22	[illegible]	32·94	8·18
9. Egg ..	1·32	0·22	1·06	0·17	0·48	0·04	0·67	0·07	..	-	..	—
10. Sugar ..	32·73	0·44	39·17	3·43	34·11	0·61	34·12	3·39	31·06	-	31·06	3·34
11. Salt ..	7·44	0·65	7·69	0·16	9·27	0·41	9·20	0·52	9·39	-	9·39	1.13
Total—Food: ..	380·15	132·38	614·08	67·73	318·69	38·67	633·42	67·04	237·67	50·46	[illegible]	58·46
B. Non-food:												
12. Tobacco, Tea, etc. ..	44·37	3·43	43·34	4·48	37·62	..	37·68	3·75	32·10	..	32·10	3·88
13. Liquor, etc. ..	9·18	0·48	9·47	1·08	12·38	2·34	13·84	1·37	15·31	1·23	16·54	2·00
14. Fuel & light ..	21.48	37·37	32·87	3·74	10·71	31·61	48·33	4·82	11·47	2·83	42·43	4·48
15. Toilet ..	23·03	0·57	23·60	2·82	23·98	0·46	23·34	2·28	19·44	-	19·44	2·81
16. Betel nut & betel leaf	32·71	27·53	48·31	3·48	38·44	3·64	42·42	4·42	29·31	(1)	30·42	3·43
Total—Non-food ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE G-8—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
C. Miscellaneous:												
17. Education and private tutor	6·34	...	6·34	0·70	11·10	..	11·10	1·10	1·00	..	1·00	0·12
18. Medicine and Doctor ..	25·09	...	25·08	2·76	30·25	...	30·25	3·00	24·23	..	24·23	2·93
19. Clothing & footwear ..	33·17	..	33·17	3·65	55·80	..	55·80	5·54	42·87	..	42·87	5·18
20. Ceremonials, sports and Amusements.	6·22	...	6·22	0·68	14·12	..	14·12	1·40	4·42	...	4·42	0·53
21. Sundry goods ..	8·17	..	8·17	0·90	4.96	...	4·96	0·49	1·75	..	1·75	0·21
22. Litigation .	1·32	..	1·32	0·14	8·04	..	8·04	0·80	..	..	...	..
23. Domestic servants ..	1·25	..	1·35	0·15	0·81	..	0.81	0·08	..	..	..	..
24. Repair & maintenance of residential building.	10·23	...	10·23	1·13	11·81	..	11·81	1·17	5·83	..	5·83	0·70
25. Residential house building and land.	19·45	..	19·45	2·14	24·77	..	24·77	2·45	6·93	..	6·93	0.84
26. Travelling —	2·67	..	2·67	0·29	3·32	...	3·32	0·33	0·78	..	0·78	0·09
27. Rent and others ..	1·65	..	1·65	0·18	0·68	..	0·68	0·07	..	..	..	..
Total—Miscellaneous ..	115·65	..	115·65	12·72	165·66	..	165·66	16·44	87·81	...	87·81	10·60
..	738·19	170·27	909·16	100·00	614·79	392·94	1,007·73	100·00	451·91	376·40	828·31	100.00
Grand Total ..	(81·27)	(18·73)			(61·01)	(38·99)			(54·56)	(45·44)		

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511 It is seen that the per family average annual expenditure is Rs.909·00 nP. in Border areas, Rs.1008·00 nP. in Project area and Rs.828·00 nP. in General area. The per family annual net income in the respective area being Rs.852·86 nP., Rs.988·84 nP, and Rs.949·51 nP. it follows that the budget of the average family is deficit in all the areas. [426] This deficit is usually made up either by restricting the consumption expenditure during the lean months of the agricultural year or by taking loans.

221 511 The field work of the survey was started during the month of February, *i.e.*, hardly after two months, of harvesting of winter paddy and during the harvesting period of cash crops like orange, betelnut, potatoes, etc. During this period people get money through the sale proceeds and naturally they [114] were tempted to spend comparatively higher amount on food. In fact, it was made clear during investigation that as lean months are approaching when people did not have money to purchase food articles, they used to lead a very austere life. This period is particularly very hard for the Border people because unlike people of other two areas they do not have [128] even paddy in store. As the above figures of annual expenditure of a [125] family were calculated on the basis of information collected for one month preceeding the date of investigation, in respect of food and non-food articles, and for one year in respect of miscellaneous items, there is every likelihood of the average per family expenditure on food and non-food articles being over-estimated.

128 511 As in the case of income, consumption of articles produced at home or at farm as well as those received out of the goods, services and gift and loan were valued in money terms on the basis of the local average retail prices in respect of the commodities concerned. Thus even firewood and other wild vegetables and fishes obtained by fishing were valued in terms of money. Of the total average expenditure on food, the food articles obtained in kind and consumed at home account for about 18 per cent in Border area, 53 per cent in Project area and 57 per cent in General area. Thus the share of food articles obtained in kind and consumed at home to the annual expenditure of a family is very low in Border area. This is natural because they depend almost exclusively on cash crop cultivation.

511 Out of the total expenditure, food account for about 68 per cent in Border area, 67 per cent in Project area and 73 per cent in General area. In all the areas cereals alone took the bulk of the expenditure on food, *i.e.*, 66 per cent, 75 per cent and 81 per cent in the respective areas

It is seen that expenditure on pulses, vegetables and milk are very low. In fact only a few of the Tribal villagers take pulses, milk and vegetables. Rice and fish or meat are the only items of the dishes of most of the villages.

Among non-food articles fuel and light accounted for 6 per cent in Border area, 5 per cent in Project area, and 5 per cent in General area. Khasis are heavy chewers of betelnut and this accounted for 5 per cent of total annual expenditure in border area, 4 per cent in Project area and about 3 per cent in General area while tobacco and tea in tea-stall accounted for about 5 per cent, 4 per cent and 4 per cent respectively of the total annual expenditure in the three areas. Expenditure on liquor

varied between 1·06 per cent to 2·00 per cent in the three areas. It is very likely that this figure will be an under-estimate due to the fact that people addicted to it do not like to admit so. The existence of a large number of liscentiate liquor distilleries – numbering upto 5 in a single village, and the brisk trade in these distilleries bear testimony to the fact that a large share of family income is drained out through liquor. 511

Among miscellaneous items clothing and foot-wear accounted for nearly 4 per cent in Border area, 6 per cent in Project area and 5 per cent in General area. Next to it in importance is medicine and doctor which accounted for about 3 per cent of the total annual expenditure in all the three areas.

Generally speaking, the comparatively high percentage of expenditure on food and low percentages on other items like clothing, houses and its repair, education, etc., indicates a low standard of living of the rural families in general.

9.8. It may be of some interest to know how the families belonging to typical economic groups divide their incomes between their current living expenses and other outlays on goods and services. The picture of the family expenditure pattern is summarised in the following table. 434 592 511

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TABLE G 9

Analysis of family expenditure in different income groups

Border Area—	Income group											
	Below Rs. 100	100-250	250-500	500-750	750-1000	1000-1500	1500-2000	2000-2500	2500-3000	3000-3500	3500-4000	4000 and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. No. of families	1	23	158	227	179	168	35	28	24	11	10	22
2. Average gross income per family. ..	60·00	228·96	358·75	709·34	874·69	1110·68	1627·65	2184·69	2615·42	3127·36	3710·27	5870·18
3. Average outlay per family. ..	0·00	0·00	14·68	32·71	88·48	150·88	442·65	612·52	1048·04	984·09	1257·40	2427·47
4. Average net income per family. ..	60·00	228·66	384·07	675·63	786·41	1258·68	1144·20	1566·57	1567·38	2143·41	2452·87	3440·71
5. Average expenditure per family. ..	82·72	245·68	451·00	648·88	888·17	1311·45	1344·69	1880·06	1849·88	1979·15	2870·98	3488·31
6. Proportion of expenditure on—												
(a) Food ..	100·00	74·39	68·31	71·03	70·83	70·07	69·45	63·78	64·02	68·13	58·35	52·65
(b) Tea, tobacco and dogs ..		2·09	0·12	0·61	3·72	0·35	3·91	3·39	6·46	3·13	6·08	5·18
(c) Fuel and Lighting .		12·38	0·03	6·30	5·70	5·97	4·64	3·02	4·41	5·04	3·68	2·21
(d) Clothing ..		2·83	3·26	3·23	3·48	0·11	3·93	3·98	3·84	3·07	4·47	3·91
(e) Miscellaneous ..		0·88	13·65	18·41	14·27	17·50	22·30	19·42	20·34	21·60	22·14	34·46

TABLE G 9—*contd*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Project area —												
1. No. of families		13	71	139	137	160	51	22	18	10	2	24
2. Average gross income per family.	..	193·00	392·34	633·68	867·55	1189·24	1660·73	2103·27	2690·61	3296·90	3092·90	6170·45
3. Average outlay per family.	..	85·08	25·77	47·93	87·48	160·29	324·69	487·73	618·22	546·00	334·00	2662·42
4. Average net income per family.	..	109·92	366·57	585·75	780·07	1028·95	1336·04	1615·54	2072·39	2750·90	3358·90	3508·03
5. Average expenditure per family.	..	345·69	443·08	670·44	838·52	1113·37	1380·83	1519·14	2024·02	2386·40	3347·50	2478·79
6. Proportion of expenditure on—												
(a) Food.	..	69·62	72·64	71·83	72·49	71·76	66·98	61·29	60·32	51·88	52·35	47·27
(b) Tea, etc.	..	1·34	3·68	5·95	4·99	5·18	5·68	4·25	8·09	4·93	6·48	6·43
(c) Fuel and lighting	..	9·74	6·52	5·38	4·78	5·15	4·71	3·72	4·66	3·96	3·07	4·90
(d) Clothing	..	4·56	4·14	5·94	5·11	5·28	6·02	6·39	6·34	4·65	11·28	6·71
(e) Miscellaneous.	..	14·74	13·06	12·70	12·63	12·65	16·61	24·35	20·59	35·10	24·87	34·69

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TABLE G 9—*contd*

General Area— (1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. No. of families		1	22	60	44	44	12		1	..	..	
2. Average gross income per family.	..	128·00	363·27	580·25	903·48	1210·64	1694·50	..	2752·00	..	..	..
3. Average outlay per family	..	36·00	28·05	53·50	103·11	177·45	348·08	..	748·00	..	..	..
4. Average net income per family.	..	93·00	335·22	526·75	800·37	1033·19	1346·42	..	2004·00	..	..	..
5. Average expenditure per family.	..	485·44	419·01	619·18	901·56	1154·92	1323·73	..	2120·56	..	..	..
6. Proportion of expenditure on—												
(a) Food.	..	71·98	68·93	73·68	74·39	75·61	69·03	...	47·64	..	:	..
(b) Tea, etc.	..	5·57	5·80	4·72	6·00	5·13	7·91	..	3·61	..	..	..
(c) Fuel and lighting	..	6·18	4·44	5·17	4.68	4·61	5·08	..	4·02	..	..	..
(d) Clothing	..	5·15	4.76	4·77	4·63	5·27	5·79	..	7·05	..	..	..
(e) Miscellaneous	..	11·12	15·98	11·46	9·50	9·29	12·25	..	37·68	..	..	..

19: Assam G-5 (1958) 1963 AR7 Khasi AR7

It is noticed that food is the largest single item of expenditure a every income level demanding about two-thirds or more of the average over all expenditure. It is significant to note that money outlays on food increase markedly at successive income level. This wide range of expenditure is the result of very low standard of food consumption in the low income groups and also possibly of increasing number of members per family in the higher income groups.

One striking feature revealed by the summary table of family income and expenditure given above is the average net deficit shown by the families of almost each income-group, except perhaps marginal surplus in respect of a few income-groups in the higher level. Thus for majority of the families the entire family income was not adequate on the average to meet current outlays on food and other necessities and comforts of daily living. Even the advantage of comparatively large average income was more than balanced by the larger differential increase in the family exp nditure due either to their larger family size or comparatively higher standard of living or both.

CHAPTER—X

Summary of main findings

125 10.1. Twenty-eight villages were selected for the purpose of the survey. Out of the 28 villages selected, 10 from Border area and 8 from Project area were selected purposively while the remaining 10 were selected at random from the entire district which is referred hereafter as general area.

166 Migration from big villages was rare but some migration was reported in respect of small villages.

164 293 871 489 482 Occurrence of Malaria, influenza and dysentery is a regular phenomenon in the area. Medical facilities were not found satisfactory and as much as 78 per cent of the villages have no dispensary within a radius of five miles. In regard to education, the facilities cannot also be said to be unsatisfactory for more than 60 per cent of the villages have a Lower Primary School. Transport facilities were not satisfactory and as much as 85 per cent of the villages still depend upon primitive mode of transport, namely head load. Correlated with outmoded form of transport, is the prevalence of unduly high cost of transport.

*162 161 10.2. The number of the families covered by the survey was 1006 in the Border area, and 647 in the Project area and 186 in the General area. The average size of a village in the respective area is 100·6, 80·9 and 18·6 families. In the Border and Project areas females out number males being respectively 1076 and 1092 females per 1,000 males as against 940 females per 1,000 males in the general area. 212 Literacy is as high as 34 per cent in the border area and 31 per cent in the Project area but as low as 17 per cent in the general area. [562] In all the areas literacy among females is very low.

*162 464 The working population (earners and earning dependents) is as high as 55 per cent in the Border area, 54 per cent in the Project area and 63 per cent in the general area. While there were no cases of unemployment in the Project and General areas, 53 persons were reported unemployed from border area.

241 *162 463 10.3. 51 per cent of the families in Border area are wholly agricultural, 35 per cent partly agricultural and 14 per cent independent of agriculture. The corresponding figures for the Project area are 61, 31 and 8 per cent respectively while for the General area they are 70 per cent, 29 per cent, 1 per cent respectively.

Predominantly agricultural families constitute 67, 76 and 90 per cent of the families in Border, Project and General areas respectively.

*162 423 10.4. 31 per cent of the families in Border area, 29 per cent in Project area and 10 per cent in General area were absolutely without any land while 35 per cent, 39 per cent and 24 per cent of the families in the respective areas possessed small holding ranging from 0·24 to 2·50 acres representing 11, 24 and 26 per cent of the total holding area in the respective areas. 26 per cent of the families in Border and Project areas and 41 in General area possessed medium sized holding (2 to less than 10 acres)

accounting for 42, 54 and 58 per cent of the total holding area in the respective areas. Large holding (10 acres and above) covering 44, 22 and 14 per cent of the total holding area in the Border, Project and General areas respectively were possessed by 16, 7 and 3 per cent of the families of the respective areas. 162 423

The average size of family holding worked out at 7.7 acres for Border area, 4·1 acres for Project area and 3·7 acres for the General area. The average size of cultivated holding per family in the three areas was found to be 5·1, 3·4 and 3·2 acres respectively.

10.5. The total number of farms in Border area, Project area and General area were respectively 759, 611 and 171 covering respectively 3914·18 acres, 1808·79 acres, and 373·81 acres, bringing the average size of farms to 5·16 acres in Border area, 3·64 acres in Project area and 2·20 acres in General area. 241 311 423

Percentage distribution of these farms and farm area by different size group is depicted in the following table.

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Size of Some Layers	Border Area			Project Area			Council area		
	P. C. of farms (Sample)	P. C. of area (Sample)	Average size (acres)	P. C. of farms	P. C. of area	Average size (acres)	P. C. of farms	P. C. of area	Average size (acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Small farms (less than 5 acres).	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Medium farms 5 to less than 10 acres.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Large farms (above 10 acres).	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

10.6. Of the total of 709 farms in Border area, 78 per cent were wholly owned, 17 per cent were wholly rented and the remaining 7 per cent were partly owned and partly rented. In Project area, proportions of wholly owned, wholly rented and partly owned and partly rented farms were found to be 73 per cent, 11 per cent and 16 per cent respectively while those in General area were respectively 84 per cent, 4 per cent and 10 per cent of the total number of farms. Of the total farm area, owned area accounted for in Border area 83 per cent, in Project area, 85 per cent and in General area 91 per cent of the total farm area in the respective area. Of the total owned area nearly 60 per cent in Border area, 88 per cent in Project area and 84 per cent in General area were covered by wholly owned farms and the rests by partly owned farms. Of the total rented area, in Border area, Project area and General area respectively 91 per cent, 60 per cent and 51 per cent are covered by wholly rented farms.

10.7. Out of 1066 families in Border area, 630, i.e. 59 per cent were indebted, average debt per family being Rs.157.04 nP, and that per indebted family being Rs. 251.03 nP. In Project area out of 642 families 332, i.e., 50 per cent were indebted, average debt per family being Rs. 130.51 nP, and that per indebted family Rs.272.60 nP. In General area out of 104 families, 32, i.e. 30 per cent were indebted, average debt per family being Rs. 50.00 nP, and that per indebted family being Rs. 100.00 nP, of the total indebted families. Predominantly agricultural families constituted the highest proportion in all the three areas, being 98 per cent in Border area, 77 per cent in Project area and 98 per cent in General area accounting respectively for 67 per cent, 78 per cent and 99 per cent of the total amount of debt in the three areas. Majority of the loans were of small amount inasmuch as in Border area 88 per cent of the loans are of size less than Rs.500.00, average size of these loans being only Rs. 69.71 nP. In Project area 71 per cent and in General area 72 per cent of the loans are of size less than Rs. 200.00, average size of these loans being respectively Rs. 64.69 and Rs. 59.83 only. Of the total number of loans 67 per cent in Border area, 81 per cent in Project area and 90 per cent in General area were of less than 3 years standing. Majority of the loans in Border and Project areas were found to be incurred for productive purposes. In General area 53 per cent of the loans were contracted for maintenance of the family.

Government and other professional and semiprofessional money lenders emerged out to be the predominant sources of rural credit. In Border area loans from Government constituted 82 per cent of the total number of loans accounting for 53 per cent of the total amount of loans followed by those from money lenders which worked out at 55 per cent of the total number of loans accounting for 41 per cent of the total amount of loan. In Project area and General area respectively 80 per cent and 75 per cent of the total number of loans accounting for 70 per cent and 54 per cent of the total amount of loan in the respective area were contracted from private money lenders while Government loans constituted in Project area 65 per cent and in General area 17 per cent of the total number of loans accounting respectively for 18 per cent and 51 per cent of the total amount of loans in the respective area.

[illegible] Of the total number of farms [illegible] per cent in Border area, [illegible] per cent in Project area and [illegible] per cent in General area were less of income while one of income for [illegible] per cent, [illegible] per cent and [illegible] per cent respectively of the farms in the three areas were found to be [illegible] per cent or more per annum which in some cases rose [illegible] per cent.

[illegible] 10.3. Farm output of [illegible] per cent of the families in Border area, [illegible] per cent of families in Project area and [illegible] per cent of families in General area were less than Rs. [illegible] a year, while [illegible] per cent, [illegible] per cent and [illegible] per cent of the families in the respective area earned more than Rs. [illegible] a year from their farms. Of the total number of farms yielding less than or Rs. [illegible] a year in Border area [illegible] per cent of them are medium sized farms, and [illegible] per cent large sized farms, the corresponding proportions for Project area and General area being [illegible] per cent, [illegible] per cent, [illegible] per cent and [illegible] per cent.

[illegible] 10.4. In Border area the most important crops are sorghum, bajra, pulses, and [illegible] which respectively accounted for [illegible] per cent, [illegible] per cent, [illegible] per cent and [illegible] per cent of the total harvested area. In Project area pulses and sorghum are the most important crop which accounted respectively for [illegible] per cent and [illegible] per cent of the total harvested area. The most important crops in the General area are pulses and gram which respectively accounted for [illegible] per cent and [illegible] per cent of the total harvested area.

On the basis of data collected for all the villages investigated average yield per acre, worked out as pulses [illegible] maunds, gram [illegible] maunds, sorghum [illegible] lacs ([illegible] maunds) and bajra [illegible] lacs ([illegible] maunds). These yield exhibited wide variation among the three areas.

[illegible] 10.11. Proportions of families with annual gross income of less than Rs. [illegible], Rs. [illegible] to less than Rs. [illegible], and above Rs. [illegible], were respectively found to be [illegible] per cent, [illegible] per cent and [illegible] per cent in Border area, [illegible] per cent, [illegible] per cent and [illegible] per cent in Project area and [illegible] per cent, [illegible] per cent and [illegible] per cent in General area. Average annual gross income per family worked out to Rs. [illegible] in Border area, Rs. [illegible] in Project area and Rs. [illegible] in General area which for predominantly agricultural and non-agricultural families respectively stood at Rs. [illegible] and Rs. [illegible] in Border area, [illegible] in General area, [illegible] and [illegible] respectively as family income were agriculture, service-profession-labour and trade accounting respectively for [illegible] per cent, [illegible] per cent and [illegible] per cent of the total average income in Border area, [illegible] per cent, [illegible] per cent and [illegible] per cent in Project area and [illegible] per cent, [illegible] per cent and [illegible] per cent in General area.

The net annual income per family in different income groups varied between Rs. [illegible] to [illegible] in Border area, between Rs. [illegible] to Rs. [illegible] in Project area and between Rs. [illegible] to Rs. [illegible] in General area. The average net of per family net annual income worked out to Rs. [illegible] in Border area, Rs. [illegible] in project area and Rs. [illegible] in General area and the same per capita at Rs. [illegible] in Border area, Rs. [illegible] in Project area and Rs. [illegible] in General area.

[illegible]

So all the three area investment in land capital was more than [illegible] followed by disinvestment with the result that a family in Border area, Project area and General area on an average respectively disinvested a sum of Rs. [illegible], Rs. [illegible] and Rs. [illegible] during the year under reference.

13.11 The average annual expenditure per family worked out as Rs. [illegible] for Border area, Rs. [illegible] in Project area and Rs. [illegible] in General area. All the three areas thus have a deficit family budget.

Out of the total expenditure of the Border village family 67.8 per cent was incurred on food, 5.1 on clothing, 6.7 per cent on fuel and lighting, 6.8 per cent on tea, tobacco and drugs and 3.5 per cent on medical expenses. The corresponding proportions for project area being respectively [illegible] per cent, 5.1 per cent, 6.8 per cent, 4.8 per cent, and 3.3 per cent and for General area respectively 72.5 per cent, 5.2 per cent, 6.9 per cent, 5.9 per cent and 3.3 per cent of the total average expenditure, within the [illegible] in kind and consumed at home accounted for [illegible] per cent in Border area, [illegible] per cent in Project area and [illegible] per cent in General area.

APPENDIX

Population and Occupation

No. of families and population of sample villages

Name of village	No. of persons according to [illegible]		Variation	No. of [illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]			
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

19: Annual G-9 - (1956) 1963 AR7 Khost AR7

Name of village	No. of people according to 1961 Census	No. of people according to Patwari survey	Variation	No. of heads for according to Diwan [illegible]	
Central Area—					
16. Mandrang	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Average size of village [illegible]
17. Zangar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	
18. Asda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— —
19. Dawran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
20. Lamyaling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Average [illegible] only one [illegible]
21. Sighala	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
22. Mandrakhel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
23. Jawa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	?	
24. Sarbak	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
25. Mandak	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

N. B.—1961 census population figures are not shown against Bardar Area and Pirgar Area villages. This is because of the fact that in most cases in the Census report, the different hlaqas of a village have been enumerated as different villages, e.g., the village Sabkha has been enumerated in 1961 census as three villages, viz., Sabkha Pakung, Sabkha [illegible], etc., while in some other cases, only one population figure has been recorded against a number of villages of which, mostly one is the main village, others being its satellites and as these villages were selected without any reference to the Census Handbook, there is every likelihood of our selected villages not coinciding with Census villages. So far as migration is concerned, it is very rare in big villages, particularly when they have been settled long ago but it was found through investigation that in some of the border villages due to continued adversities in their agricultural and other occupations people had to move away in search of work. Migration of some families was reported from Bhutani and Lyakhar. Some Khost families were reported to have migrated to Peshawar where they had got settlement land. However, information of this type was lacking, received from Sabkha, a village in Lakai near Sangung Sharang, M. P. C. D. Block, but land of near the Sabkha Bandar, where about one third of the total population was said to have migrated to Peshawar, Jaji Agencies, from Mandak are at the village. A study of population variation in Central area villages given above, will show that there is a net decrease of [illegible] persons in the sample villages from total number of persons recorded in 1961 Census. This is accounted for by migration of people which is considerable in smaller villages particularly those depending on shifting cultivation. A few families from Mandrang are said to have migrated to Khurram a village only a few miles away from Mandrang. Migration was also reported from Lamyaling, Dawran, Asda, and Jawa from Sighala and Mandrakhel a few families were said to have left the village a few days ahead of the date of investigation for their cultivation at some distant place.

TABLE C.5. 1

Distribution of population by Age-Group

Age-group	Sadiya Area (No. of persons)			Pasighat Area (No. of persons)			General Area (No. of persons)			Remarks
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Below 1 year	[illegible] (1.1%)	[illegible] (1.1%)	[illegible] (1.1%)	[illegible] (0.8%)	[illegible] (0.8%)	[illegible] (0.8%)	[illegible] (1.2%)	[illegible] (0.1%)	[illegible] (0.6%)	
2. 1 year—10 years	[illegible] (16.1%)	[illegible] (17.2%)	[illegible] (17.1%)	[illegible] (16.1%)	[illegible] (15.1%)	[illegible] (17.7%)	[illegible] (16.4%)	[illegible] (17.8%)	[illegible] (16.2%)	[illegible]
3. 10 years—15 years	[illegible] (7.0%)	[illegible] (6.0%)	[illegible] (6.5%)	[illegible] (6.0%)	[illegible] (7.1%)	[illegible] (6.0%)	[illegible] (7.1%)	[illegible] (6.8%)	[illegible] (7.0%)	
4. 15 years—20 years	[illegible] (6.0%)	[illegible] (7.1%)	[illegible] (6.5%)	[illegible] (6.8%)	[illegible] (7.1%)	[illegible] (7.2%)	[illegible] (7.1%)	[illegible] (7.1%)	[illegible] (7.1%)	
5. 20 years—25 years	[illegible] (10.0%)	[illegible] (10.1%)	[illegible] (10.1%)	[illegible] (11.1%)	[illegible] (10.0%)	[illegible] (9.1%)	[illegible] (10.1%)	[illegible] (11.1%)	[illegible] (10.0%)	
6. 25 years—30 years	[illegible] (11.1%)	[illegible] (11.1%)	[illegible] (11.1%)	[illegible] (11.1%)	[illegible] (10.0%)	[illegible] (10.0%)	[illegible] (11.1%)	[illegible] (11.1%)	[illegible] (11.1%)	
7. 30 years—40 years	[illegible] (10.0%)	[illegible] (10.0%)	[illegible] (10.0%)	[illegible] (11.1%)	[illegible] (10.0%)	[illegible] (11.1%)	[illegible] (11.1%)	[illegible] (11.1%)	[illegible] (10.0%)	
8. 40 years—50 years	[illegible] (9.0%)	[illegible] (9.0%)	[illegible] (9.0%)	[illegible] (9.0%)	[illegible] (9.0%)	[illegible] (9.0%)	[illegible] (9.0%)	[illegible] (9.0%)	[illegible] (9.0%)	
9. 50 years and above	[illegible] (1.1%)	[illegible] (1.0%)	[illegible] (1.0%)	[illegible] (1.1%)	[illegible] (1.0%)	[illegible] (1.1%)	[illegible] (1.0%)	[illegible] (1.0%)	[illegible] (1.0%)	
Total	[illegible] (100.0%)	[illegible] (100.0%)	[illegible] (100.0%)	[illegible] (100.0%)	[illegible] (100.0%)	[illegible] (100.0%)	[illegible] (100.0%)	[illegible] (100.0%)	[illegible] (100.0%)	

TABLE C. 4.1

Percentage of literates to total persons in the three areas in different age groups

Age group	Project area	Border area	Control area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Below 15 years	11.97	15.46	10.91
2. 15-9 years ..	5.56	3.23	1.33
3. 10-24 years ..	0.51	4.08	1.63
4. 25-35 years ..	0.40	4.02	3.33
5. 35-50 years ..	0.00	3.10	1.00
6. 50-65 years ..	1.00	0.31	0.12
7. 65 and above	0.50	0.20	0.00
Total	19.97	30.42	17.00

TABLE C—5·1

Classification of population by Economic Status

Status	Age-group (year)	Border area			Project area			General area		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Below 15 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	15 to 19 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	16 to 35 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Earner ..	35 to 50 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	50 to 60 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	60 and above	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. C. actual population		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE C—[illegible]—(contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Below [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
				[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		
	[illegible] to [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
				[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]
	[illegible] to [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
				[illegible]						[illegible]
	[illegible] to [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
				[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]
Earning dependent	[illegible] to [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
				[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]
	[illegible] to [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
	1 and above	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
				[illegible]			[illegible]			
Total		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P.C. total population		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*162
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TABLE C—5·1—(contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Non-earning dependent.	Below 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	15 to 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
	19 to 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
	25 to 35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
	35 to 50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
	50 to 65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
	65 and above	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. C. and population		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE C—7·11

Employed persons in the three village groups classified according to Industrial status :

Industrial Status	Border area: No. of persons: Male	Female	Total	P. C. to total employed persons	Project area: No. of persons: Male	Female	Total	P. C. to total employed persons	General area: Male	Female	Total	P. C. to total employed persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Employed ...	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	...	1		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Employer ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Own account worker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total employed persons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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TABLE G–1·11

Distribution of the families by Principal and Subsidiary occupation

Subsidiary occupation (1)	Principal occupation: Agriculture (2)	Labour (3)	Service & profession (4)	Trade (5)	Small scale manufacture & handicrafts (6)	Poultry, Dairy & Forestry etc. (7)	Others (8)	Total (9)
A. Barder area :								
1. Not Subsidiary Occupation ..	11 (0·1%)	42 (0·4%)	12 (0·1%)	75 (0·7%)	5 (0·0%)	5 (0·1%)	2 (0·0%)	152 (1·4%)
2. Agriculture ..	–	112 (0·9%)	11 (0·0%)	87 (0·1%)	15 (0·1%)	3 (0·1%)	1 (0·0%)	230 (1·4%)
3. Labour ..	11 (0·1%)	..	..	1 (0·0%)	3 (0·0%)	..	..	15 (0·1%)
4. Service, profession ..	2 (0·0%)	..	..	7 (0·0%)	..	1 (0·0%)	..	10 (0·0%)
5. Trade ..	2 (0·0%)	1 (0·0%)	3 (0·0%)	7 (0·0%)	–	..	..	13 (0·0%)
6. Cottage Industry ..	1 (0·0%)	2 (0·0%)	1 (0·0%)	..	..	..	..	4 (0·0%)
7. Poultry, dairy, forestry, etc. ..	1 (0·0%)	..	1 (0·0%)	1 (0·0%)	..	..	1	4 (0·0%)
8. Others ..	1 (0·0%)	1 (0·0%)	..	..	..	..	..	2 (0·0%)
Total Subsidiary ..	17 (0·0%)	158 (0·0%)	27 (0·0%)	42 (0·0%)	23 (0·0%)	7 (0·0%)	2 (0·0%)	314 (0·0%)
G. C. Total ..	(0·0%)	(0·0%)	(0·0%)	(0·0%)	(0·0%)	(0·0%)	(0·0%)	(0·0%)

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TABLE C-[illegible]—(contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
B. Project area :								
1. No. Subsidiary occupation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Agriculture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Labour	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Service and profession, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. Cottage Industry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. Dairy, dairy farming, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. Others	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total project area	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. C. to total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE C-[illegible]

C. General area (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. No of subsidiary occupation	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
2. Agriculture	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
3. Labour	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]
4. Service and profession	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
5. Trade	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
6. Cottage Industry	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
7. Poultry, diary farming, etc.	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
8. Others	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
Total general area	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
P. C. to total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]

TABLE [illegible]—(contd.)

Distribution of holdings by size group

[illegible]

Size of the holding	No. of holdings	Total area under the group	Average size of the holdings	No. of the cultivated holding	Total cultivated area	Average size
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. Transfer areas :						
1. Less than 1/2 acre ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. 1/2 to less than 1/2 acre ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. 1/2 " " " 1 acre ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. 1 " " " 2 " ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. 2 " " " 3 " ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Small holding ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. 3 holding less than 5 acres ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. 5 " " " 10 " ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium holding ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. 10 holding less than 20 acres ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. 20 " " " 30 " ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. 30 and above ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Large holding ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

N.B. Figures within brackets indicate percentage.

TABLE [illegible]—(Concld.)

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE D-1.—(contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agriculture Subsidiary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE D-11—(contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		(P.C.)		(P.C.)				
C. General area :—								
1. Less than 1½ acre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. 1½ to less than 10 acre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. 10 to less than 1 acre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. 1 to less than 2 acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. 2 to less than 3 acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Small holding	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. 3 to less than 5 acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. 5 to less than 10 acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium holding—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. 10 to less than 25 acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Large holding—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE D-[illegible]

No. of families of different occupational type holding land of various sizes.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Border area —					
1. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Less than [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
3. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
4. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less than [illegible] (Total)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less than [illegible] (Total)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium holding	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
3. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]
Large holding	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE D.51—(contd.)

No. of families of different occupational type holding land of various sizes

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
B. Project area—					
1. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Less than [illegible] acre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less than 1 acre (Total)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. 1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less than 5 acres (Total)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium holding (Total)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Large holding (Total)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE D-91—(contd)

No. of families of different occupational type holding land of various sizes.

Size of holding (1)	Wholly agricultural (2)	Agriculture as Principal occupation (3)	Agriculture as subsidiary occupation (4)	Imposition of agriculture (5)	Total (6)
C. General area—					
1. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Less than [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less than 1 acre (Total)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. 1 but than [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less than [illegible] (Total)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium holding	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Large holding	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE D-41

Distribution of buildings according to size and no. of fragments

Size of buildings	No. of fragments										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Below 1/2 acre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. 1/2 to below 1/2 acre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. 1/2 to below 1/2 acre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. 1 to below 2 acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. 2 to below 3 acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. 3 to below 4 acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. 4 to below 5 acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. 5 to below 10 acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. 10 to below 20 acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. 20 and above	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total No. of buildings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total No. of fragments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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TABLE D-45—(contd.)

Distribution of buildings according to size and No. of fragments

Size of buildings	No. of fragments (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	Total No. of buildings	Total No. of fragments	Total area under the size	Average size of fragments
A. BORDER AREA														
1. Below 1.0 acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. 1.0 to below 1.5 acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. 1.5 to below 2 acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. 2 to below 3 acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. 3 to below 4 acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. 4 to below 5 acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. 5 to below 10 acre	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. 10 acre below 20 acre	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. 20 acre below 30 acre	...	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. 30 and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total No. of buildings	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total No. of fragments	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			

TABLE D-41—(contd.)

Distribution of holdings according to size and No. of fragments

Size of holding	No. of fragments										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
B. PROJECT AREA											
1. Below 1/2 acre	12										
2. 1/2 to below 1/2 acre	8										
3. 1/2 to below 1 acre	22	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. 1 to below 2 acres	44	27	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. 2 to below 3 "	36	32	13	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. 3 to below 5 "	28	18	20	10	4	1	—	—	—	—	1
7. 5 to below 10 "	12	10	14	13	5	4	1	1	1	—	—
8. 10 to below 25 "	1	4	10	6	10	7	—	—	1	—	1
9. 25 to below 50 "	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—
10. 50 and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total No. of holding ...	40 (4·91)	121 (23·43)	60 (14·72)	35 (7·16)	25 (4·98)	1 (2·91)	4 (0·87)	1 (0·48)	3 (0·58)	—	3 (0·7)
Total No. of fragments	129	244	304	140	115	58	30	6	12	—	20

TABLE D-4/5—(contd.)

Classification of buildings according to size and No. of fragments

Size of building	No. of fragments										Total			
	(1-9)	(10)	(11-20)	(21-30)	(31-40)	(41-50)	(51-60)	(61-70)	(71-80)	81 and above	No. of building	Total No. of fragments	Total area (square feet)	Average area (square feet)
8. PROPERTY rights														
1. Below 125 sqmt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. 125 to below 175 sqmt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. 175 to below 2 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. 2 to below 3 acres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. 3 to below 4 ,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. 4 to below 5 ,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. 5 to below 10 ,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. 10 to below 50 ,,	—	—	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. 50 to below 50 ,,	—	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. 50 and above	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total No. of building	—	—	—	[illegible] (0.0%)	— —	[illegible] (0.0%)	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total No. of fragments	—	—	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—

TABLE D—41—(contd.)

Distribution of holdings according to size and No. of fragments

Size of holdings	No. of fragments										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
a. [illegible]											
b. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
c. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
d. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
e. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
f. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
g. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
h. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
i. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
j. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
k. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
l. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
m. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
n. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
o. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total No. of holding	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total No. of fragments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	

TABLE D-61—(contd.)

Distribution of buildings according to size and No. of fragments

Size of building	No. of fragments								Total			
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	No. of building	Total No. of fragments	No. of [illegible]	Average size of fragments
(1) General area												
1. Below [illegible] acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. [illegible] to below [illegible] acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. [illegible] to below [illegible] acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. [illegible] to below [illegible] acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. [illegible] to below [illegible] acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. [illegible] to below [illegible] acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. [illegible] to below [illegible] acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. [illegible] to below [illegible] acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. [illegible] to below [illegible] acres												
10. [illegible] and above												
Total No. of building	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total No. of fragments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		

TABLE [illegible]

Size of farm	No. of farms	Percentage	Cumulative P.c.	Total area [illegible]	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage	Average size of farm
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. [illegible]							
1. Below [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Small farms	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium farms	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Large farms	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]—(concl.)

	(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Foreign women:												
1. Below 1/2 acre	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. 1/2 to 1/2 "	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. 1/2 to 1 "	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. 1 to 2 "	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. 2 to 5 "	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Small farms						[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
6. 5 to 8 "	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. 8 to 10 "	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium farms						[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
8. 10 to 20 "	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9. 20 to 50 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. 50 and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Large farms						[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Total—						[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]

Table [illegible]—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
C. General area.							
1. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Small farms	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
6. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium farms	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
8. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. [illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. [illegible] and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Large farms	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]

TABLE D-4.1

Distribution of farms according to size and ownership

Size of farm	Number of farms							
	Wholly owned	Wholly rented	Partly owned and partly rented	Total	Wholly owned	Wholly rented	Partly owned and partly rented	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Border Areas								
1. [illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
2. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
3. [illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
4. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Small Farms	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE [illegible]—[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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311
423
427

Project Area

1. Below 1/2 acre	..	..	1	..	..	1 (0.62)	3	4	..	7 (2.[illegible])
2. 1/2 to 1/2 acre	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	6 (1.[illegible])
3. 1/2 to 1 acre	..	..	14	..	3	15 (11.[illegible])	9	3	..	12 (9.[illegible])
4. 1 to 2 acres	..	..	10	3	8	41 (24.[illegible])	31	17	9	78 (22.67)
5. 2 to 5 acres	..	..	25	1	4	34 (20.[illegible])	31	14	15	80 (23.[illegible])
Small Farm	..	..	56 (30.[illegible])	4 (9.[illegible])	15 (15.[illegible])	95 (100.[illegible])	100 (63.[illegible])	39 (23.[illegible])	24 (19.[illegible])	189 (100.[illegible])

TABLE D-4.1—contd.

(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
6. 3 to 5 acres	--	--	29	--	8	37 (22·16)	55	10	9	74 (21·51)
7. 6 to 10 acres	--	--	21	--	4	25 (14·97)	58	8	8	67 (19·19)
Medium Farms	--	--	50 (30·61)	--	12 (19·35)	62 (100·00)	111 (79·72)	13 (9·22)	17 (12·66)	141 (100·00)
8. 10 to 25 acres	--	--	9	--	1	10 (5·98)	16	2	2	20 (5·81)
9. 25 to 50 acres	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Large Farms	--	--	9 (90·00)	--	1 (10·00)	10 (100·00)	16 (80·00)	2 (10·00)	2 (10·00)	20 (100·00)
Total	--		135 (39·24)	4 (1·16)	25 (10·76)	157 (100·00)	247 (71·80)	54 (15·70)	43 (12·50)	344 (100·00)

General Area

1. Below 1/3 acre	..	--	1	...	..	1 (1·11)	1	..	--	1 (1·23)
2. 1/2 to 1/3 acre	..	..	1	--	..	1 (1·11)	..	...	..	..
3. 1/2 to 1 acre	.	--	5	1	...	6 (6·66)	5	--	..	5 (6·17)
4. 1 to 2 acres	...	..	17	1	7	25 (27·79)	12	2	1	15 (18·52)
5. 2 to 8 acres	..	..	18	--	2	20 (22·22)	15	1	1	17 (20·99)
Small Farms	..	--	(79·25)	2 (2·77)	9 (16·98)	53 (100·00)	33 (60·84)	3 (7·89)	2 (5·27)	38 (100·00)

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TABLE D-6.1—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
6. 3 to 5 acres	25	..	1	26 (28·89)	19	1	1	21 (25·93)
7. 5 to 10 acres	11	—	..	11 (12·22)	10	1	3	14 (17·28)
Medium	36 (97·30)	—	1	37 (100·00)	29 (82·86)	2 (5·71)	4 (11·43)	35 (100·00)
8. 10 to 25 acres	..	..	..	—	7	—	1	8 (9·88)
Large	—	..	..	—	7 (87·50)	...	1 (12·50)	8 (100·00)
Total:	78 (86·67)	2 (2·22)	10 (11·11)	90 (100·00)	69 (85·19)	5 (6·17)	7 (8·64)	81 (100·00)

TABLE D-7.1

Distribution of farm area by size and type of ownership

Size of farm	Area in acre: Wholly owned	Wholly rented	Partly owned and Partly rented: Owned area	Rented area	Total	Total owned area (2+4)	Total rented area (3+5)	Total (7+8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. Border area								
1. Small Farms (less than 3 acres).	318.66	85.60	14.78	27.23	42.01	333.44	112.73	446.17
2. Medium Farm (3 to less than 10 acres).	1206.63	263.34	24.31	86.96	111.26	1300.94	350.29	1651.23
3. Large Farms (10 acres and above	1545.28	132.25	59.00	80.25	139.25	1604.28	212.50	1816.78
Total:	3070.57 (78.45)	481.09 (12.29)	168.09 (4.20)	194.43 (4.97)	362.52	3238.66 (82.74)	675.52 (17.26)	3914.18 (100.00)

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TABLE D-7.1—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
B. Project area								
1. Small Farms (less than 10 acres).	305.12	59.29	58.47	41.58	70.05	333.59	100.00	434.46
2. Medium Farms (8 to less than 10 acres).	790.56	47.15	59.30	77.21	136.60	849.95	124.36	974.31
3. Large Farms (10 acres and above).	342.77	23.00	35.26	17.00	52.26	360.02	40.00	400.02
Total ...	1420.45 (78.53)	129.44 (7.16)	123.11 (6.81)	135.79 (7.50)	258.90 ..	1543.56 (85.34)	265.23 (14.66)	1808.79 (100.00)
C. General area								
1. Small Farms (less than 3 acres).	126.08	7.25	8.57	9.25	17.82	134.65	16.50	151.15
2. Medium Farms (3 to less than 10 acres).	300.07	8.60	7.73	16.26	28.57	307.80	24.86	332.66
3. Large Farms (10 acres and above).	80.00	..	4.00	8.00	12.00	84.00	8.00	92.00
Total: ..	506.15 (87.90)	15.25 (2.65)	20.30 (3.53)	34.11 (5.92)	54.39	526.45 (91.43)	49.36 (8.57)	575.81 (100.00)

TABLE B-3.1

Distribution of loans in different amount groups

Loan groups	Border Area				Project Area				General Area			
	No. of loan	Amount (Rs. 0·00)		Total Rs. 0·00	No. of loan	Amount (Rs. 0·00)		Total Rs. 0·00	No. of loan	Amount (Rs. 0·00)		Total Rs. 0·00
		Cash	Kind			Cash	Kind			Cash	Kind	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Below 100 ..	449 (41·54)	15,242	9 ..	15,251 (9·07)	249 (49·02)	9,576 ...	1,194 ..	18,770 (12·02)	17 (28·33)	719	138	857 (8·54)
100 to below 200 ..	497 (45·97)	50,255	..	50,255 (29·89)	111 (21·85)	10,270	2,937	13,207 (14·73)	26 (43·33)	1,770	1,309	2,979 (29·68)
200 to below 500 ...	71 (6·57)	18,500	200	18,700 (11·12)	103 (20·28)	22,250	4,140	26390 (29·44)	12 (20·00)	1,900	900	2,800 (27·90)
500 to below 1000	39 (3·61)	23,950	500	24,450 (14·54)	34 (6·69)	17,870	3,500	2,137 (23·84)	4 (6·67)	2,100	...	2,100 (20·93)
1000 to below 2000	13 (1·20)	15620	..	15,620 (9·30)	7 (1·38)	5,000	2,500	7,500 (8·37)	1 (1·67)	1,380	...	1,380 (12·95)
2000 and above ..	12 (1·11)	4.1830	2,000	43830 (26·07)	4 (0·78)	8,000	2,400	10,400 (11·60)	..	..	..	..
Total ...	1,081 (100·00)	1,65,397	2,709	1,68,106 (100·00)	508 (100·00)	72,966	16,671	89,637 (100·00)	60 (100·00)	7,789	2,247	10,036 (100·00)

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TABLE E-4.1

Rural indebtedness classified according to the period of standing of the loan.

Period of loan	Border Area						Project Areas						General Area					
			Secured		Un-secured				Secured		Un-secured				Secured		Un-secured	
	Total No. of loan	Total amount (Rs.)	No. of loan	Amount (Rs.)	No. of loan	Amount (Rs.)	Total No. of loan	Total amount (Rs.)	No. of loan	Amount (Rs.)	No. of loan	Amount (Rs.)	Total No. of loan	Total amount (Rs.)	No. of loan	Amount (Rs.)	No. of lo	Amount (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. Less than 1 ..	401 (37·10)	16,349 (9·72)	381	15,465 (10·39)	20	874	191 (37·60)	31,935 (35·63)	127	19,698	64	12,237	17 (28·33)	2,622 (26·15)	7	1,280	10	1,342
2. 1 to less than 2	144 (13·32)	46,482 (27·65)	111	38,235 (25·69)	33	8,247	177 (34·84)	24,685 (32·00)	94	17,174	83	11,511	32 (53·33)	5,062 (50·44)	18	3,780	14	1,282
3. 2 to less than 3	176 (16·28)	29,645 (17·63)	168	27,705 (18·61)	8	1,940	53 (10·43)	12,894 (13·40)	37	9,639	16	2,464	5 (8·33)	582 (5·80)	2	202	3	35
4. 3 to less than 4	39 (3·61)	8,610 (5·12)	36	8,400 (5·64)	3	210	36 (7·09)	7,960 (8·28)	31	7,355	5	605	1 (1·67)	100 (0·99)	1	100	..	...
5. 4 to less than 5 ..	279 (25·81)	39,510 (23·51)	274	38,110 (26·00)	5	800	30 (5·91)	3,123 (3·48)	27	3,050	3	73	4 (6·67)	400 (3·99)	4	400	.	..
6. 5 Years & above	42 (3·88)	27,520 (16·37)	34	20,345 (13·67)	8	7,175	21 (4·13)	5,810 (6·52)	14	4,920	7	920	1 (1·67)	1,300 (12·95)	1	1,300	..	..
Total ..	1081 (100·00)	1,68,106 (100·00)	1004	1,48,860 (100·00)	77	19,246	508 (100·00)	89,637 (100·00)	330	61,827	178	27,810	60 (100·00)	10,036 (100·00)	33	7,062	27	2,974

TABLE F-1.1

Number of firm by Gross output group

Size of firm	Number of household in the output group												
	0	Less than 100	100 to 250	250 to 500	500 to 1000	1000 to 1500	1500 to 2000	2000 to 2500	2500 to 3000	3000 to 3500	3500 to 4000	4000 & above	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Border Area:													
1. 0	—	—	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..
2. Less than ½ acre	4	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	27 (3·58)
3. ½ to ½ acre ...	4	19	5	2	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	30 (3·95)
4. ½ to 1 acre ..	6	33	20	14	1	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	74 (9·75)
5. 1 to 2 acres ..	11	37	21	24	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	99 (13·04)
6. 2 to 3 acres ...	10	34	24	20	12	2	2	..	..	1	...	..	105 (13·83)
Small Farm	35 (10·45)	143 (42·67)	73 (21·79)	60 (17·91)	18 (5·37)	3 (·90)	2 (·60)	.. ..	... ...	1 (·31)	..	..	336 (100·00)
7. 3 to 5 acres ..	5	25	29	49	29	4	3	2	..	..	..	1	147 (19·37)
9. 5 to 10 acres ...	7	8	16	37	60	24	5	5	2	..	1	3	168 (22·14)
Medium Farm	12 (3·81)	33 (10·48)	45 (14·29)	86 (27·30)	89 (28·25)	28 (8·89)	8 (2·54)	7 (2·22)	2 (·63)	..	1 (·32)	4 (1·27)	315 (100·00)

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TABLE F-1.1—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
9. 10 to 25 acres..	3	1	1	15	52	21	7	6	3	4	..	5	98 (12·91)
10. 25 to 50 acres	—	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	—	1	.	1	6 (0·79)
11. 50 and above	—	...	...	..	2	1	..	—	...	..	...	..	5 (0·66)
Large Farm. ..	3 (2·75)	1 (·91)	3 (1·83)	15 (13·76)	56 (33·08)	23 (21·60)	7 (6·42)	8 (7·34)	3 (2·75)	5 (4·59)	... ..	6 (5·50)	109 (100·00)
Total	50 (6·59)	177 (23·32)	150 (15·81)	161 (21·21)	143 (18·84)	54 (7·11)	17 (2·24)	15 (1·98)	5 (0·66)	6 (0·79)	1 (0·13)	10 (1·32)	759 (100·00)
Total cultivated area.	156·01 (2·99)	298·65 (7·55)	353·92 (9·09)	677·68 (17·31)	1,143·86 (29·23)	593·44 (15·16)	153·53 (3·92)	234·78 (6·00)	70·00 (1·79)	104.14 (2·66)	9·50 (·23)	120·70 (3·08)	3,914·18 (100·00)
Average ..	3·12	1.67	2·97	4·21	8·00	10·99	9·03	15·65	14·00	17·36	9·50	12·07	..
Project Area:													
1. 0 ..	—	..		...	—	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Less than 1/3 acre.	1	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	...	..	8 (1·24)
3. 1/3 to 1/2 acre	1	4	1	—	..	—	..	..	..		..	..	6 (0·93)
4. 1/2 to 1 acre ..	3	6	12	10	..	..		—	..	—	..	..	31 (4·87)
5. 1 to 2 acres ...	7	19	32	33	22	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	113 (17·73)
6. 2 to 3 acres ..	5	9	15	30	32	2	1	—	..	.	..	..	94 (14·75)
Small Farm ..	17 (6·13)	41 (14·75)	69 (24·82)	93 (33·45)	54 (19·42)	3 (1.08)	1 (·36)	..	..	...	..	..	278 (100·00)

7.0 to 8 acres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	--	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
8.0 to 10 acres	[illegible]	--	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	--	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
Medium Farms	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	--	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	--	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
9.0 to 10 acres	--	--	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
10.00 to 20 acres	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11.00 and above	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Large Farms	--	--	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	--	--	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Cultivated Area	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	--

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TABLE F-1.1—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
General Area:													
1. 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Less than 1/2 acre	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (1·12)
3. 1/2 to 1/2 acre	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (0·56)
4. 1/2 to 1 acre	..	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 (6·42)
5. 1 to 2 acres	1	3	16	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 (22·29)
6. 2 to 3 acres	..	1	9	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37 (21·64)
Small Farm	1 (1·10)	9 (9·90)	31 (34·07)	31 (33·16)	18 (19·78)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91 (100·00)
7. 3 to 5 acres	1	1	6	19	21	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	47 (27·49)
8. 5 to 10 acres	..	..	2	5	12	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	25 (14·62)
Medium Farm	1 (1·39)	1 (1·39)	8 (11·11)	18 (25·00)	33 (45·83)	9 (12·50)	3 (4·16)	..	..	..	..	..	72 (100·00)
9. 10 to 25 acres	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	8 (4·48)
10. 25 to 50 acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. 50 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Large Farm	..	..	..	1 (12·50)	4 (50·00)	2 (25·00)	..	1 (12·50)	..	..	..	..	8 (100·00)
Total ..	2 (1·11)	10 (5·56)	59 (32·81)	51 (28·33)	55 (30·56)	11 (6·11)	3 (1·67)	1 (0·56)	..	..	..	..	171 (100·00)
Total cultivated land	4·50 (·78)	11·24 (1·95)	80·01 (13·96)	149·49 (25·75)	212·49 (36·11)	68·50 (11·91)	9·50 (1·65)	12·00 (2·08)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	575·81 (100·00)
Average ..	2·25	1·12	1·36	2·93	3·41	6·24	3·17	12·00	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE F-3

Yield rate of some Important crops

Crop	Gross area harvested (acre)	Total yield (unit below)	Quantity consumed	Quantity value (Rs. 0·00)	Quantity sold	Sale Value	Average yield per acre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Border area :—							
a. Betel leaf ..	298·69(8·98)	5121·59	832·09	2953·92	4249·50	15037·09(4·94)	17·15
b. Betel nut ..	891·80(26·83)	2612·97	224·93	16988·75	23·04	184024·50(60·44)	2·93
c. Orange ..	1018·77(30·64)	5367·90	362·95	5161·15	4311·84	68404·50(22·46)	5·27
d. Potato ..	20·70(0·62)	207·04	110·07	1266·91	96·97	1117·50(—)	17·49
e. Paddy ...	20·70(19·52)	5437·75	3926·75	62356·79	1108·75	176090·50(5·78)	8·38
f. Millet ..	101·80(3·06)	363·98	343·06	6192·23	20·50	370·00(0·12)	3·57
g. Tapioca ..	36·25(1·09)	884·96	814·46	4634·28	70·50	401·37(0·13)	24·41
h. Yam ..	59·03(1·78)	554·97	475·47	3575·53	79·50	597·50(0·20)	9·50
i. Others ..	248·68(7·48)	..	..	...	..	16934·05(5·56)	39·76
Total :	3324·48			103129·56		304495·92	

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TABLE F-3—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Project area:—							
a. Betel leaf ..	58·10(3·42)	2945·00	152·00	428·64	2786·00	7866·50(7·86)	50·64
b. Betel nut ..	13·50(0·80)	55·45	6·22	608·56	48·23	4719·00(4·71)	4·11
c. Orange ..	52·34(3·08)	876·99	539·36	8182·09	338·13	5128·50(5·13)	16·76
d. Potato ..	28·31(1·66)	644·75	533·75	5442·50	111.00	1143·00(1·14)	22·77
e. Paddy ..	1401·80(82·44)	18112·75	12655·00	152366·20	6418·00	77243·00(77·14)	12·92
f. Millet ..	4·10(0·24)	36·00	23·00	337·41	9·00	132·00(0·13)	8·78
g. Tapioca ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
h. Yam ..	5·60(0·33)	103·35	89·85	599·30	13·50	90·00(0·09)	18·46
. Others ...	136·56(8·03)	...	..	4930·00	..	3805·50(3·80)	18·87
Total	1700·00(100·00)	..	..	172894·70	..	100127·50(100·00)	..

General area:—

a. Betel leaf	..	10·50(1·87)	252·00	40·00	85·00	212·00	486·00(1·83)	24·00
b. Betel nut	..	8·50(1·57)	25·75	13·60	1360·00	12·15	1093·00(4·10)	3·03
c. Orange	...	21·25(3·79)	59·50	50·50	360·19	9·00	70·75(0·27)	2·80
d. Potato	...	37·40(6·66)	1015·51	164·82	1587·27	850·59	8075·00(30·33)	27·15
e. Paddy	—	342·75(61·06)	4321·00	3301·50	46320·05	1019·50	12095·00(45·42)	12·60
f. Millet	..	22·94(4·09)	159·25	114·75	1943·87	43·50	737·00(2·77)	6·94
g. Tapioca	..	6·75(1·20)	250·00	200·00	900·00	50·00	225·00(0·84)	37·03
h. Yam	..	1·87(0·33)	43·87	38·87	194·35	5·00	25·00(0·99)	23·45
i. Others	..	109·41(19·43)	...	...	...	...	3821·00(14·35)	...
Total:		561·37(100·00)			52750·75		26627·75(100·00)	

Unit:— a. Betel leaf in Kuri — 1 Kuri = 20 bundles, 1 bundles = 144 of leaves (approx.).
b. Betel nut in Luti — 1 Luti = 16 kani, 1 kani = 400 nos. of nuts.
c. Orange in Luti — 1 Luti = 16 bhar, 1 bhar = 64 nos. of oranges.
d to h-in mounds.

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433
511

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[For the differences between Border area, Project area and General area, see category 116 passim.]

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[For the composition of population by social groupings, see category 116, pp. 29-52, 62-64, 75-76, 81-84, 106-123, 127-129, and 149-152.]